The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 5972. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR.

Important Successes of the French Army of the Loire.

The Prussians Compelled to Evacuate Orleans.

Three Days' Fighting, with Heavy French Losses.

The British Cabinet Makes an After-Dinner Defiance.

English Fidelity to Neutral Obligations Lauded.

M. Jules Favre's Circular on the Proposed Armistice.

OPERATIONS ON THE LOIRE.

The Prussians Forced to Evacuate Orleans—They Retire Twelve Miles North—Three Days of Fighting, with Frightful Loss to the French—The Germans Driven Back.

TOURS, Nov. 10.—The Prussians evacuated Orleans, yesterday, with great haste, leaving about 500 sick and wounded. The day before the French gained a marked success at Coulmiers. The Prussians had a strongly intrenched position, but were dislodged, suffering a heavy loss. Gen. VON DER TANN retreated to Artenay. The French moved forward to Gemmy, where they will occupy strong positions until the Army of the Loire moves entirely forward. [Artenay is about twelve miles north of Orleans, on the line of the railway from Paris to Orleans direct.]

REPULSE OF GERMANS AT MARCHENOIR.

Gen. PALADINE reports to the Government that the battle which occurred two days ago at Marchenoir is more important them was at first rumored. The Prussians lost 250 killed and over 100 prisoners were taken. The French troops behaved excellently. One regiment of Chasseurs kept a large Prussian force checked until other French troops came up, when the Prussians retreated. [The following is the report of the affair referred to:] The French yesterday defeated the attempt of the Prussians to occupy the forest of Marchenoir, and drove them six miles. The numbers were about equal.

ANOTHER REPORT OF THE ORLEANS MOVEMENT.

TOURS, Nov. 9—Evening.—The Germans are concentrating at Chateaudun and Orleans. Gen. VON DER TANN, who is in command, is preparing for an advance.

TOURS, Nov. 10.—The news from Orleans is of the most cheering nature. Advices have just been received of a series of engagements near there, in all of which the French were successful. The French were pressing forward toward the city, and as their movements tended to surround the enemy, the latter were obliged to evacuate the city. The Prussians lost considerably in killed, wounded and prisoners. There was great difficulty in obtaining provisions, owing to the constant drain which had been made by the repeated requisitions of the enemy on the people thereabout. The surrounding country was entirely ruined.

THREE DAYS' FIGHTING.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The latest intelligence from the Army of the Loire is that there has been three days' continued fighting without decisive result. The losses of the French are frightful, but the enemy has been driven back ten miles.

Nothing Official from the Army—Railway Communication Between Tours and Orleans Reopened.

TOURS, Nov. 10.—Nothing official from the Army of the Loire has been made public today, but from other sources it is ascertained that the French are on the other side of Orleans, at Chevilly. A strong combined movement is in progress, and so far has been successful. The railway is open from Tours to Orleans. The French have repaired the bridge at Baugency.

OTHER DISPATCHES.

TOURS, Nov. 10, Evening, via LONDON.—Rumors are circulating of serious combats yesterday east and west of Orleans, and it is reported that the fighting continued today. No official reports have been published.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The following special dispatch was received to-night by the *Standard*:

TOURS, Thursday, Nov. 10.—Orleans has been retaken after a severe fight. The Prussians lost 600 men.

ATTITUDE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Ministerial Speeches at the Lord Mayor's Banquet in London—British Neutrality Defended—The Effort to Localize the War—A Disposition to Prevent the Bombardment of Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The grand banquet given by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs at Guildhall, last evening, was largely attended, and was in every respect a success. Among the guests were Mr. LOWE, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. GLADSTONE, First Lord of the Treasury; Earl GRANVILLE, of the Foreign Office; Right Hon. WM. E. FORSTER, Vice-President of the Council; Right Hon. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Mr. CARDWELL, M. P. for Oxford City; Mr. GOSCHEN, M. P. for London; Mr. LEWIS, M. P. for Marylebone, and many other celebrities. Mr. CARDWELL, the Secretary of State for War, replied briefly to the toast to the navy and volunteers. He apologized for the absence of Mr. CHILDERS, the First Lord of the Admiralty, whom he regarded as most fit to reply to the toast. He praised the services of the navy and volunteers, saying they furnished lessons which civilians might learn; the country would certainly profit by them.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, responding to the usual toast, referred to the war in France, as filling the nation with the deepest grief. He discussed with great clearness the question of neutrality, stating the legal view of the case. He asserted that the policy of England was faultless, and satisfactory to both parties. The complaint against Earl GRANVILLE by Count BERNSTORFF, that E[illegible] had shown partiality for France had been disproved. It was quite natural, under the circumstances, for Prussia to make this charge. England, during the Crimean war, complained of Prussia for supplying arms to the enemy. England was now satisfied that that charge was unjust, and Prussia would shortly know that its suspicions were equally unjust. He would say, though, that there was much human nature in sympathizing with a nation defending its existence, rather than for one seeking military glory, the career of which was rarely prosperous. The Chancellor closed with a reference to education under the new law.

SPEECH OF THE PREMIER.

Mr. GLADSTONE, responding to the toast of the Ministers, proposed by the Lord Mayor, said he was thoroughly gratified to receive, in that place, from the first Magistrate of the city, an approval of his course. The changes had been many since last year, but they were mainly outside of the country. England had moved in another direction, that of a flourishing revenue and a reviving trade, without any changes. A startling and unexampled war had in two months cost more bloodshed and treasure than any previous war in any corresponding period. Years could not replace the loses of the war. War appealed to the duty as well as to the feelings. England had loyally maintained nautrality. She must appeal to the future for justice. The current assertions of both belligerents, always abandoned in such a crisis to excitement and resentment, were ill-timed, but we must allow for expressions of anger. The two nations were equally our friends, and they would shortly apologize and do us justice. He referred to the late peace endeavors, and hoped that an early peace was still possible; a peace satisfying Germany, which was clearly the stronger nation, and the Power assailed, and a peace that should not wound the susceptibilities of the gallant French nation; a peace founded on the best convictions of civilized humanity, securing a lasting tranquillity to Europe. The war had distracted attention from other important topics, but of which the Government was not unmindful. When Parliament met it would be found that the Government would be ready to deal with many questions long unsettled. The Mayor had said the Ministers had fulfilled their duty. It must be admitted, however, that the Parliamentary business was behind hand. Administrative as well as legislative duties were to be performed, and a due defence of the country was to be provided. England had much to learn and must obtain experience and peace simultaneously. To such objects her attention should be earnestly directed.

DEFENSE OF THE COURSE OF THE MINISTRY.

Earl GRANVILLE responded to the toast of the Lords. He said the original deep anxiety in regard to England's duty in the war had been diminished by the policy adopted. He defended the Ministers against the charge that a more decided attitude might have shortened the war, but Parliament would disapprove the use of any words the Government was unprepared to stand by. Certain efforts made by England to localize the war were successful. Each step taken was kept in view, in order that the influence of England might be retained for other opportunities for pacific intervention. The Queen had personally appealed to the King of Prussia on the subject of the war. In view of the meeting between Count VON BISMARCK and M. THIERS, proper representations were made to each of them. Subsequently the Government felt justified in seeking to prevent the bombardment of Paris. It was encouraged thereto by Count VON BISMARCK's circular, which, dwelling on the resulting horrors if the bombardment occurred, apparently invited the interference of neutrals. Prussia has proved that she was willing to concede an armistice for the elections of the French Assembly. France was also willing, and he deplored, but would not discuss, the failure of the attempt to bring about this result. He complimented the Press of England for aiding peace efforts, and for its enterprise in recording the history of the war. The Government was officially unadvised of the course of the late negotiations, and the cause of their rupture. The Government wanted an honorable and permanent peace; it wanted Germany strong and united, and it wanted France saved from further humiliation. Referring to China, he read a telegram which had just been received at the Foreign Office, announcing that there was no longer any danger to foreigners in the northern districts.

After two or three other toasts and speeches the party separated.

JULES FAVRE ON THE ARMISTICE.

A Circular to French Representatives Abroad—Prussia Accused of Making War for Personal Ends—An Armistice on Bismarck's Terms a Continued War on France—Effect of the Paris Riot on Prussian Demands.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Advices have been received by balloon from Paris to the 8th inst. JULES FAVRE had issued a circular to the representatives of France in foreign countries, assuring them that Prussia must assume the responsibility of rejecting the proposition of an armistice. "Prussia proves anew," says M. FAVRE, "in rejecting the armistice that she makes war for personal aims merely, and not for the interests of Germany. Nothing can apparently induce her to relinquish the pretext of the French refusal to cede her provinces to Prussia. She seeks our destruction, and will be satisfied with nothing less." M. FAVRE then proceeds to lay before the French Ambassadors the detailed account of the negotiations with Count VON BISMARCK for an armistice, and shows what he regards the unreasonable demands of the Prussian authorities. He says the Prussians, since the fall of the Empire, have twice refused to listen to overtures for peace emanating from France. Now, however, after Paris has been besieged for fifty days without showing any signs of weakness, Prussia seems disposed to negotiate. The Parisians, in consequence of the breaking out of a rebellion within the city, have created a Government of defense which the neutral Powers of Europe ought to recognize as rightful. Prussia has already recognized that Government.

FAILURE OF THE ARMISTICE.

M. FAVRE says the negotiations for an armistice were interrupted by the refusal of the Germans to permit the revictualing of Paris during the term of the armistice. He says he argued with the German authorities in favor of the necessity and propriety of such revictualing, showing that without such a concession the armistice would be no armistice at all, but continued war. The proposition was therefore rejected. The negotiations were then brought to an end, because they clearly showed that Prussia was seeking to destroy the French Army, and was equally anxious to destroy the French people, else she would not subject the non-combatants of the City of Paris to the horrors of famine. The neutral Powers of Europe had demanded that an opportunity be had for the assembling of the French Deputies, in order that the question of peace might be considered. This demand has been denied by Prussia, or practically denied, by being clogged with an impossible condition. The Prussian charge that the absence of a French Government obliges her to starve Paris is false. The Prussian negotiations which began with a fervent respect for the French people, closes with a refusal of an opportunity to hear them.

INJUSTICE OF THE PRUSSIAN DEMAND.

M. FAVRE concludes as follows: "An armistice is the only means whereby an expression of the French people on the consequences of Imperial crime can be obtained. Prussia practically asks us to lay down our arms as a preliminary to the consultation of the national will, and that the population of Paris, men, women and children, shall starve pending the vote. We call right and justice to witness against them. Germany, herself, if consulted, will condemn them. The Government will faithfully attempt to render peace possible, and in that she will have the co-operation of the army of Paris. Meanwhile Paris calls to arms to show what a great people can do to defend their homes, their honor and their independence. You will make these facts known as opportunity may arise."

LA FRANCE ON THE ARMISTICE.

A late issue of *La France* newspaper says the question of the revictualing of Paris was the real stumbling-block in the way of the negotiations for an armistice. The matter of the elections in Alsace and Lorraine was not vital, and might have been satisfactorily arranged. Intelligence of the events in Paris on the 31st of October reached the German head-quarters on the 2d inst. When M. THIERS returned to the Prussian head-quarters from his conference with the Paris Government, the Prussian tone had changed, and harder conditions were asked because of the prospect of internal discord. M. FAVRE promptly rejected these final propositions. The *Français*, notwithstanding the failure of the negotiations, urges the immediate election of the National Assembly.

M. THIERS' MISSION.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A special dispatch from Versailles to the London *Times*, says: "The Paris *Moniteur*, just received here, states that BISMARCK offered to permit, even to encourage, elections in the districts occupied by the German troops; but M. THIERS was unable to accept this concession without another permitting the revictualing of Paris, which he insisted upon as a *sine qua non*. This being refused by Prussia, M. THIERS received orders to terminate negotiations and withdraw."

PARIS.

King William and the Freemasons—Victor Hugo's Denunciation—Rochefort and the Committee of Defense—Rain—Reported French Successes.

TOURS, Nov. 10.—The *Rappel*, now VICTOR HUGO's organ at Paris, makes the absurd statement that King WILLIAM having been expelled from the Order of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, all brethren are empowered to kill him.... It is reported that ROCHEFORT will withdraw his resignation....The weather is bad. Rain falls constantly and the rivers are rising rapidly.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Today's war dispatches chronicle important French successes before Paris, through the capture of several Prussian camps.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rumored Bombardment of Hamburg—Reported Surrender of Garibaldi—Preparations for the King's Return in Berlin.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A private dispatch, received in this city to-night, states that the French fleet are bombarding Hamburg.... A dispatch from Berne, via Berlin, reports that GARIBALDI has surrendered. ....Great preparations are being made in Berlin for the return of the King. Extensive arrangements are being made for a grand illumination. The owners of windows overlooking the avenues through which the triumphal procession will pass, charge fifteen Frederick d'ors per head for persons desiring to witness the sight on the day fixed.

The French Fleet in the North—French Officials at Versailles Arrested—German Elections—The Marseilles Municipal Election.

CUXHAVEN, Nov. 10.—The French fleet is said to have passed here going to the North Sea. The lights and buoys at the mouth of the Elbe have consequently been removed, and all pilots forbidden to leave the ports.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A number of French ex-officials at Versailles have been arrested for corresponding with the French....The Liberals in North Germany have prevailed in the elections thus far reported.

TOURS, Nov. 9.—The municipal elections at Marseilles will occur on the 13th inst.

VARIOUS OPERATIONS.

TOURS, Nov. 10.—*Le Français* has an account of a brilliant affair at Coulommiers, whence the Prussians were dislodged with loss....The German forces which occupied Monbeliard, yesterday, numbered 6,000. The authorities of the town fled. The blockade of Belfort has been rigorously maintained since the 6th. The villages of Vezelois, Chevrement and Louvenaus have been fired to dislodge the Germans.

Keratry Organizing an Army in the North—Defense of Lyons—Baron Haussmann Released—Bourbaki—War Contributions Demanded by the Committee of Defense—The Metz Garrison.

TOURS, Nov. 10.—KERATRY having organized the Army of the West, is forming a camp in Brittany for another army 100,000 strong.... Lyons is preparing for defense, and Toulouse is sending forward large numbers of troops fully armed and equipped. Order prevails in both cities, and also at Marseilles, whose internal dissensions have disappeared....Baron HAUSSMANN, who was arrested at Nice, has been released, and has returned to Italy....The journals of Lille announce that Gen. BOURBAKI, who has not resigned, has organized a large force.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The capture of the German bark *Der Turner*, in the North Sea, by a French iron-clad, is reported....The Prefect of the Var has levied on the Department a war contribution of 2,000,000 francs, required by the Committee of National Defense....It is said the Germans have captured a party of English aeronauts at Verdun....The Germans entered Montbéliard today. It is reported that Gen. GARIBALDI has been again victorious, having successfully routed a force of Germans 5,000 strong.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10.—Gen. COFFINIERE, the commandant of Metz during the siege, writes to the journals here his conviction that the garrison of Metz should have had a different fate from that of the troops outside the walls. He says he twice offered his resignation because a council of war dissented from this view.

RAMPANT ROWDYISM.

Desperate Attempt to Murder Harry Hill in His Saloon—Arrest of One Man.

About 12 o'clock last night a man ascended a stoop adjoining PIDGEON's saloon, at the corner of East Houston and Crosby streets, and fired a pistol shot through one of the windows of HARRY HILL's dancing-hall. The bullet passed very near to the head of the proprietor as he stood at the bar, and the entrance of the missile caused considerable excitement among the *habitués* of the place. In a few minutes after a gang of ruffians, headed by the notorious JIM HAGGERTY, the Philadelphia rowdy, and one BILLY TRACY, rushed into the saloon, and began an assault upon BILLY EDWARDS, the pugilistic light-weight champion, who was standing near the bar counter. TRACY struck him in the face with his fist, and HAGGERTY dealt the pugilist a terrific blow on the side of the head with a chair. The remainder of the gang assaulted HARRY HILL, and he received a cut in the eye from a knife and several severe blows on the head and body with chairs and other weapons. The fight lasted several minutes, when EDWARDS escaped into the street and gave an alarm. All of the ruffians managed to make their escape in the confusion created by their attack, and they were not arrested up to the hour of our going to press. JOHN E. SWENSEN, a boy who sells popcorn, having seen the pistol fired in the street, subsequently pointed out the man, and he was arrested, giving his name as EDWARD HANLY, of No. 228 West Nineteenth-street, and HILL recognized him as a man he had turned out of his saloon a few weeks ago for theft. The prisoner was locked up by Capt. WALSH, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, and an effort will be made to arrest both TRACY and HAGGERTY, who are well-known characters, the latter being the man who had so desperate a fight with "Reddy the Blacksmith," some months ago, in FLORENCE'S saloon, corner of Broadway and Houston-street. He is now a resident of New-York, as he has been banished from Pennsylvania under a forfeit of nine years' imprisonment for some offense committed in that commonwealth. The affair in HILL's saloon caused a great sensation in that peculiar neighborhood, owing to the prominence of all the parties involved therein.

Outrages in Tennessee—Negroes Killed—Election of Congressmen.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 10.—Friday night some masked men called MATHEW SHORTER, colored, out of his residence, near Lebanon, and killed him. In the same county, at Statesville, on election day, WESLEY ARMSTRONG assaulted JACK FLORIDA and wounded him mortally.... The last returns announce the election of BUTLER in the First and MAYNARD in the Second District....The old Board of Directors of the Missouri and Tennessee Railroad was re-elected.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Reduction of the Term of Military Service in Russia—Close of the Servian Chambers—Austria Approves of the Course of Italy—An Arrival from the Diamond Diggings.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10.—A project of law reducing the term of military service in Russia from twelve to six years is now before the Council of the Empire. The measure is preliminary to a further reduction of the term of service to three years, and applies to all the subjects of Russia, irrespective of rank.

BELGRADE, Nov. 8.—The session of the Chamber was closed today. The Regent, in his speech, referred to the recent reforms which had been so auspiciously commenced, and to the alliance which had been established with Roumania.

FLORENCE, Nov. 10.—The Austrian Government has officially approved the Italian policy at Rome.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The United States steam frigate *Delaware*, of the Asiatic Squadron, was at Table Bay on the 20th of September, homeward bound....Mr. ROLLLESTON, the pioneer of the Cape of Good Hope diamond diggings, has arrived in England. He justifies the glowing accounts of that country which have lately been published.

English Advice to Western Grain-Dealers on Shipping.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The *Shipping Gazette* points out the folly and bad policy of the Western grain-dealers of the United States in withholding their crops until the canals are closed, with the expectation of their realizing higher prices. Bank capital is being locked up in these securities, and Eastern buyers decline to purchase in a dull market.

RIOT IN LOUISIANA.

A Mob of Negroes Reported in Possession of Donaldsonville—Prominent Citizens Killed and the Town Set on Fire—Intense Excitement at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—The evening papers publish exciting news from Donaldsonville. A negro mob 500 strong is reported in possession of the place, and Judge WM. C. LAWES and Mayor MARK SCHONBERG are reported killed. The whites who could not escape were arrested and imprisoned, and the rioters threaten to burn the town and hang several of the citizens. An officer of the steam-boat *Allen*, which passed Donaldsonville at 12 o'clock last night, reports the place on fire. The riot creates great excitement here. A call signed by 150 citizens was published this evening under the caption: "Citizens of New-Orleans, come together. Donaldsonville is in flames. Our citizens are being murdered. Let us meet on Canal-street to-night at 7 o'clock, to devise means for our protection."

The meeting to-night was quite orderly. The speakers counseled an organization for protection against violence. The latest advices from Donaldsonville report the place to be in charge of United States troops that arrived there last night. Accounts of the riot are conflicting. Many citizens fled. The accounts agree that Mayor SCHONBERG and Judge LAWES were killed.

THE LUTHERAN COUNCIL.

Closing Session of the Conference—Changes in the Church Literature—Elections and Appointments.

LANCASTER, Ohio, Nov. 10.—At the session of the Lutheran General Conference, yesterday, the emigrant house connected with the Castle Garden Mission, at New-York, was placed under the management of a separate committee. The English Church-book Committee was instructed to insert a series of family prayers in the next edition of the Church Book, and to make no alterations in the rubrical directions concerning the confession of sin. The Committee was also instructed to hasten the publication of a Sunday-school hymn-book, with appropriate music for service and hymns. The new provisions of the German hymn-book were referred to the District Synods for examination and approval.

In the evening the Council closed its labors. Rev. J. K. PLATT and DAVID ARMORN, Esq., were elected to fill the vacancies in the Executive Committee on Home Missions. An interesting report from the Committee was read by Rev. H. W. RATH, Secretary. Rev. Dr. PASSAVANT, Chairman of the Chicago Theological Seminary Commission, reported the progress made in this important work since last year. Mr. G. GROSS FRY, the Treasurer, submitted a report of the money received by him for the support of the Foreign Missions. Rev. Prof. C. F. SCAEFFER, D. D., President of the Faculty of the Philadelphia Seminary, was appointed Keeper of the Archives of the Council. The sessions of the Council have been unusually pleasant and interesting, many visiting brethren being present, among whom were Profs. LAY and SCHMIDT, of the Capitol University, at Columbus, Ohio. The citizens of Lancaster have manifested great interest in the proceedings, and have extended the most cordial hospitality to the members of the Convention. The next session of the General Council will be held at Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1871.

FIRES.

Burning of a Railroad Building and Cars at Buffalo—An Estimated Loss of $600,000—Valuable Woolen-Mill Destroyed in Indiana.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 10.—About 1½ o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the large transfer house of the New-York Central Railway Company at East Buffalo, near the cattle yards, destroying the building and three hundred empty cars. The loss is estimated at over $600,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The transfer building, over 1,500 feet long, was built partly of brick and partly of wood, with a slate roof. A portion of the rolling-stock belonged to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 10.—The woolen-mill of Messrs. JACKSON, SWAYNE & DUNN, in Richmond, Ind., was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $100,000; small insurance.

Powder-Mill Explosion at Wilkesbarre, Penn.—Building Destroyed and One Man Killed.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 10.—The Luzerne Powder Company's mill and dry houses, at this place, where powder is manufactured on the patent of Gen. OLIVER, were destroyed this morning by a terrific explosion caused by a slight fire originating in the mill, by the breaking of a cog in the machinery, and communicated to the dry-houses, it is thought, by one of the men whose clothes were on a fire, running there for refuge. The buildings were badly shattered, together with a few freight cars standing on the track near by. THOMAS BURNS, the engineer, was thrown against a vise, fracturing his skull, and has since died. OSCAR SHOEMAKER, the man who ran to the dry houses, was very badly burned, and, it is thought, impossible for him to live. The damage to the Company is $10,000.

Return of Archbishop Spalding—His Reception at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 10.—Archbishop SPALDING arrived here this afternoon on his return from Rome, after an absence of little over a year. On his arrival on the train from New-York, an enthusiastic reception awaited him at the depot. Many Catholic societies, thousands of children from Catholic schools, and a number of citizens were there to welcome him. The Archbishop was escorted to his carriage, and thence by a grand procession through Broadway, Baltimore and Charles streets to his residence, adjoining the Cathedral. The procession, about two miles long, was composed of various societies and schools, with banners and bands of music, the clergy of the diocese, and citizens in carriages. The Archbishop appeared in fine health.

THE WEST.

A New Paper in Cincinnati—Interesting Revenue Cases—An Important Question to be Settled.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—It is reported that a new two-cent daily morning paper is to be started here, with DON PIATT as chief editor.... The United States Grand Jury found, at a recent session, an indictment against THOS. ROBERTS, for conspiring to defraud the Government. ....In the United States Circuit Court, with Judges EMMONS and LEVETT on the Bench, the case of the United States against DANIEL G. DUSTIN and others came up today on a demurrer, the defendants setting up the statute of limitations of 1804, which allowed but two years for the commencement of actions contemplated by this law. The District-Attorney answers that the law of 1804 touching revenue cases, which fixes the limit to five years, is the statute under which all of these cases fall, and not the statute pertaining to crime in general. This is an interesting question, inasmuch as the sustaining of the demurrer would stop prosecution in a large number of the important revenue cases now pending in various parts of the country.

Death of Rev. D. Howe Allen, D. D.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—Rev. D. HOWE ALLEN, D. D., Professor Emeritus, of the Lane Theological Seminary, died at Granville, yesterday, from paralysis. He had been afflicted about three years. He was called to Lane Seminary, in 1830, from Marietta College to fill the Chair of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology, and subsequently was assigned to the Chair of Systematic Theology. In 1867, on account of declining health, he was appointed Professor Emeritus. Dr. ALLEN died at the age of about sixty-five. His remains will be interred at Walnut Hill.

Reunion of the Army of the Cumberland—Preparations for the Meeting at Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 10.—A large meeting of committees was held to-night, to make arrangements for a reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, to take place in this city Nov. 24 and 25. Full details have been completed, and a large gathering of old soldiers is expected. On the afternoon of the 24th Gen. GARFIELD will deliver a eulogy on Gen. THOMAS, and in the forenoon of the 25th, Gen. PALMER will deliver the annual oration. A banquet will take place on Friday evening, the 25th.

Disbanding the Fire Companies in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Both branches of the City Council have passed resolutions disbanding two volunteer fire companies for rioting. This is a very unusual action on the part of the city fathers, and is the inauguration of a movement for disbanding the whole volunteer system and substituting paid.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association was held here today. The attendance was large, and the hall in the evening was crowded. The occasion was one of great interest and enthusiasm. The speakers were MARY GREW, LUCY STONE, JULIA WARD HOWE, JOHN WHITEHEAD, Esq., LUCRETIA MOTT, and HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 10.—At Liberty, Dekalb County, on the 8th inst., W. L. HATCHAWAY was shot and killed by VICK and OVERELL, constables. HATCHAWAY was drunk and disorderly and resisted these officers.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 10.—A snow-storm began at Mount Washington at 3 o'clock this morning, and at 9 it was still in progress, at which time six inches had fallen.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 10.—ZADOCK FULLER, arrested here on Monday, on the charge of being JEREMIAH SMITH, the Ulster County roadside murderer, was today brought face to face with the son of Mrs. SMITH, the murdered woman, but was not identified. FULLER resides at Garrettsville, Otsego County. He will be discharged.

RAHWAY, N. J., Nov. 10.—A man named VALLET, a liquor-dealer living in Spring-street, Elizabeth, fell from the 12:10 train at this place, and was fatally injured.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 10.—The census shows the present population of Kentucky to be 1,432,695, an increase in the last ten years of 277,011, and the largest actual increase Kentucky has ever made since her settlement.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 10.—HARRY WHITBY, the circus manager, shot at Rayville, on the 4th inst., died at Vicksburg today.

The Foundling Fair—Ladies' Grand Metropolitan Bazaar of the New-York Foundling Asylum.

A Bazaar in aid of the New-York Foundling Society, has been opened at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, Fourteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and will continue until Wednesday, the 23d inst. The State Legislature, during last session, donated a sum of $100,000 toward providing a suitable asylum, on the condition that the Sisters of Charity, who have charge of the institution, raise a similar amount by contributions or otherwise, and for the purpose of accomplishing this most desirable object the Sisters have established the Fair, which appears to be a complete success in every department.

The Sisters opened, seven or eight months ago, a temporary establishment at No. 3 North Washington-square, and since that period no less than 1,400 poor waifs of humanity have been admitted. As soon as the necessary funds are forthcoming a suitable building will be erected in Third-avenue, on a free site granted by the municipal authorities. The temporary establishment is maintained by donations from the charitable. The institution is open all day and night, under the charge of the Lady Superior, Sister IRENE; and the poor children, the offspring of sin and shame, are deposited in a basket in the vestibule. The fact that the institution is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity is a guarantee that the children will receive due care and attention. In another respect, too, the asylum is deserving of public support, as it gives employment to no fewer than 500 women as nurses.

Considering that the institution has been only open for seven months, we have been much struck with the large number of admissions in so short a period, averaging from six to seven daily. We cannot just now say what the annual percentage of births to the population of New-York is, but we estimate it at 1 in 40, which would, on a population of 940,000, give 23,500 as born in a year, so that at present one out of every ten children born in New-York, is deposited in the basket of the Asylum. What must the average be when the institution is in full working order!

The several Roman Catholic Churches throughout the City are fully represented at the Fair, and it was crowded last evening with a most fashionable attendance. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY takes particular interest in the success of the Bazaar, and he was in attendance last night for a considerable period.

An Owner Wanted for a $1,000 Bill.

From the Boston Times, Nov. 9.

A passenger on the night express on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, a few evenings since, handed Conductor MCKINNEY a bill, which the latter took for a $100. Telling the passenger he would soon give him his change, he passed on. Upon examination, however, he found that the bill was a $1,000 greenback, and he returned to the passenger and informed him that he could not change it. To his great surprise, the passenger asserted that he had given him no bill, but had given him a ticket for his fare, and another man near by confirmed the statement, saying that he saw the man buy a ticket in New-York. The result, of course, was that Conductor MCKINNEY was $1,000 "in." The only explanation of the singular affair, is that the passenger had stolen the note, and, alarmed at the scrutiny of the conductor, when he passed it, thought himself suspected, and took this novel and rather expensive course to allay suspicion.

Boston voters viewed with astonishment two women distributing votes at two of the polls in that city on election day.

SHIPWRECK.

The Loss of the Steamer Varuna—Further Details—Sufferings of the Survivors.

The news of the wreck of the steamer *Varuna* on the 20th of October, off Jupiter Inlet, on the eastern coast of Florida, has already been published in the TIMES. The vessel left New-York on the 15th of October for Galveston, Texas, having on board a valuable cargo of merchandise, a crew of twenty-five persons, and thirty-six passengers. On the 20th she was wrecked, and from one of the survivors we obtain the following tale of suffering and hardship.

The steamer sailed out the bay with a fair wind, and everything went well until the 20th, when off the coast of Florida. The wind shifted to the south-east, and blew a perfect hurricane. When the wind changed, Capt. SPENCER, who commanded the vessel, anticipated what was in store for them, and ordered everything to be made snug, in preparation for a rough night. During the evening the gale increased and the vessel so labored that it became necessary to throw overboard the deck load. The gale continued to increase until about 9½ o'clock, when the wind shifted from the south-east to south-west. The vessel was caught in the trough of the sea, and driven backward and forward, utterly beyond control. The water washed over her from stem to stern, so that the sailors could scarcely keep their feet. Finally a tremendous sea struck her amidships, and washing over her, broke into the engine-room. The water thus gaining an entrance, rushed into the cabins, and soon the great ship began to settle down. The Captain, who had all along viewed the danger with coolness and determination, saw that all was lost and ordered the boats to be made ready. The passengers, who had been driven from their berths by the water, were in the cabin, in a state of apprehension and dread, and when word reached them that the vessel must go down, they were reduced to the greatest agony of fear. When the boats were ready, and every means taken to secure their safety, they were unable to come on deck to avail themselves of the efforts of their brave defenders. The vessel at this time was so much on one side that it was almost impossible for even a seaman to walk the slippery deck. The first boat that was cleared away was washed off. The Captain, chief engineer, the second mate and three of the crew then endeavored to clear the second boat, when a great wave washed the boat and all of them overboard. The Captain, the mate, WILLIAM KIRTLAND, and one of the crew succeeded in getting back to the ship again, but the rest of them were lost. In this struggle, Capt. SPENCER was badly hurt. Mr. WINTER, the first mate, placed him in one of the remaining boats, and nothing more was seen of him by any of the survivors. All these incidents transpired in a few minutes, and almost as soon as the men regained the vessel she sank beneath the wave, carrying all the passengers with her. As she went down two of the boats floated off. One containing the Captain, the chief engineer, the first mate, and four of the crew; the other, the second mate and six men, as follows: George Watson, Thomas Glennin, William Wallace, James Burns, James Flynn and Samuel McCormick.

The boat commanded by the second mate was a metallic life-boat, and, though filled with water, did not sink. The Captain's boat was swamped almost immediately, and all on board perished. WILLIAM KIRTLAND, the second mate, and the six men with him were buffeted about by the wind and waves all night, and when the morning dawned were well nigh exhausted. Once during the night their frail craft was upset, but providentially none of them were drowned. In the morning the wind subsided, and they bailed the boat out. The wind was then north-west, and they ran for the Great Bahama Banks. They arrived at the Banks at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, and ran toward the south. That afternoon they saw a ship to the south of them, and after two hours' hard pulling arrived within two miles of her. The water still being rough, those on board the ship did not see the boat, and, setting her sails, she was soon out of sight. That night they all slept in the boat as best they could, and early the next morning, Saturday the 22d, they saw a brig to the north of them. She was anchored on the banks at the time, and they endeavored to pull up to her, but the wind freshening, and they being to the leeward, they were unable to do so. Soon after this fresh disappointment, the wind changed to east north-east, and they concluded to run for the Florida coast. Making a sail of a shirt, they so directed their course, and about 3 o'clock the next morning reached Jupiter Light-house. While endeavoring to land through the breakers the boat was capsized and all were thrown into the surf. Five of them got back to the boat, but SAMUEL MCCORMACK and JAS. FLYNN were drowned. They made another attempt and were more successful, and arrived on the beach in a complete state of exhaustion. That night they slept under the boat, and the next morning, after numerous hardships, reached the light-house. Here they were taken care of by the keeper, JAMES A. ARMOUR, and his wife for two days, until they were sufficiently restored to start for New-York. At the light-house they had the first food since they left the ship, and such was their condition that another day at sea would have been their last.

From the light-house they went to Lands Point, thence to Enterprise and Jacksonville, and finally reached Savannah, Ga. At Savannah they met Capt. NICKERSON, of the steamer *Magnolia*, who kindly volunteered them a free passage to New-York.

Reception of the News at Galveston—The City in Mourning—Sketches of Some of the Lost Passengers.

From the Galveston (Texas) News, Nov. 4.

Last night the City of Galveston was plunged in grief such as we have never before seen on this island by the intelligence that the *Varuna* had foundered off Jupiter Light, and all hands lost save the second mate and four men. It is impossible to describe the gloom that settled over the city. The crowd that gathered around the door of the *News* office, waiting with eagerness for the dispatch, spoke with bated breath and whispering voices, as if in the awful presence of death. Husbands returned to their homes and with tearful eyes communicated the sad intelligence to their families.

Capt. SPENCER, the commander of the *Varuna*, was a young man of fine personal appearance and much intellectual power.

This is a sad theme, for it is probable that no vessel has sailed from New-York for many years which contained so many valued citizens as did the *Varuna*. The passenger list, as telegraphed us, is as follows:

F. Hitchcock and lady, G. Ruttkey, J. L. Briggs, Allen Lewis, J. Blum, H. Blum, Stephen Southwick, A. Cohn, Oppenheimer, Bernard, Alex. Hamilton, F. D. Johnson and lady, P. M. Jenkins, Chas. Ames, James Quin, Wallace Blake, Mr. Burloy and lady, H. A. Rowland and lady, Mrs. Von Harten, Mrs. R. Lyons and family, five in all, George W. Seave, James Leddy, James Hand. A few steerage names unknown.

Mr. and Mrs. FRANK HITCHCOCK are well known to all our citizens. The husband a valued citizen, the wife a lady of many accomplishments. Both were members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. HITCHCOCK was the brother of Capt. MUNSON HITCHCOCK, recently deceased. He was a native of Maine, and his ship-chandler store has long been the pilot head-quarters. As Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Mr. HITCHCOCK won much renown for zeal, judgment and administrative talent. Mr. HITCHCOCK was a Mason. They leave several orphan children. Mr. RUTTKEY was an estimable young merchant of less than thirty years. He was until recently, and we presume at the time of his death, with the house of DUNCAN & SHERMAN. His mother was a lady of remarkable character, and took an active part in the political affairs of Hungary. Gen. KOSSUTH, the Hungarian patriot, was an uncle to Mr. RUTTKEY. The Messrs. BLUM were prominent members of the great Galveston house of LEON & H. BLUM. One was the brother, and the other two were cousins of Mr. LEON BLUM. Two other members of the family were to have sailed on the *Varuna*, but having recently arrived in the country deferred their departure for a few days, in order to see the sights of New-York. To this they are indebted for their lives.

Mr. STEPHEN SOUTHWICK was one of our oldest citizens, having resided here thirty-one years. He was for years, and, we believe, at the time of his death, one of the vestry of Trinity Church. He, too, was a Mason, and leaves several children. Mr. A. COHN was a leading member of the prominent clothing firm of the COHN BROTHERS, whose establishment in the Moro Castle, corner of Strand and Tremont, was destroyed by the great fire. He, too, was a Mason. We have been unable to identify the names of BERNARD and OPPENHEIMER; they may or may not be Galvestonians. We have been unable to ascertain. A. T. HAMILTON is a partner in the house of MCNEILL & CO. He was an enterprising merchant, fast winning respect and esteem for his probity and commercial sagacity. Mr. F. D. JOHNSON was the eldest son of our highly-respected citizen, Judge JOHNSON. His wife was a Miss PITT, daughter of that highly-esteemed matron who is generally known as the widow PITT. They leave behind them two orphan children. Mr. P. M. JENKINS was until last Winter the partner of Mr. WALTER ROBINSON, whose brother-in-law he was. He was a bachelor, and has for some years been a great sufferer from inflammatory disease. He was of English birth, though both his parents reside in Galveston. In consequence of his bad health, he made the voyage to England in a sailing-ship, and was returning, robust, to gladden his parents, when he met his untimely fate. The parents are members of the Baptist Church, and are completely crushed by their calamity.

Mrs. LYONS, wife of Capt. LYONS, of the Custom-house, was accompanied by her four children. We do not wonder that the husband is almost bereft of reason. Mrs. ANNIE VON HARTEN was the estimable wife of a Galveston merchant, of the firm of VON HARTEN & NICHOLS. She was accompanied by her youngest child, "ROSE," a little girl of three years. She leaves six children living, the eldest of whom is a fine lad of seventeen, now at the University of Tennessee. Mrs. VON HARTEN was an English lady, but resided for some time before her marriage in Chicago.

Mr. ALLEN LEWIS was one of our most prominent citizens. He was, if we mistake not, a native of Maine, and came to Galveston about the year 1843. Shortly after his arrival he made profession of religion and joined the Methodist Church, of which he has ever since been one of the most active members. Although then poor he greatly prospered, and was very wealthy at the time of his decease. In the church he has long been a prominent steward, and in constant charge of the temporalities. One of Mr. ALLEN LEWIS' chief aims in life was to improve the city, and there are few men who have done so much to build her up and to beautify her. His relations ramified into almost every department of business. We are doubtful whether we know the extent of his relations to the business interests of Galveston. He was the Superintendent to the Factors and New Wharf Cotton Presses, belonging to the Southern Cotton Press and Manufacturing Company, the most wealthy corporation in the city. He was a director in the First National Bank, in the Merchants' and Mutual Insurance Company, in the Texas Mutual Life Insurance Company, a large stockholder in a transportation company; in short it is very difficult to enumerate the various enterprises in which he was engaged. Mrs. LEWIS and several children are in Canada, where he had spent the Summer. If we mistake not, he leaves ten dren.

Mr. J. L. BRIGGS, of the firm of BRIGGS & YARD, was a very old citizen. He came here, we believe, in the same year that Mr. SOUTHWICK arrived. Previous to the war we had no citizen more prominent in all affairs than Mr. BRIGGS. He had acquired much wealth, and invested it in every enterprise that promised to develop the city. He was one of the original railroad men of Texas, and had much to do with the organization of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Road. It was his distinction to be the oldest Methodist in Galveston. As a Mason, he held rank as high as that of any in Texas. As a fireman, he was one of the organizers of the Hook and Ladder Company, and has for very many years been an active worker in the Howard Association.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Fifth Annual Dinner of the Officers' Union of the Mercantile Library Association—Distinguished Guests, Choice Wines and Brilliant Speeches.

The fifth annual dinner of the Officers' Union of the Mercantile Library Association was enjoyed, last evening, at Delmonico's, Fourteenth-street, under the most brilliant auspices. The Church, the Army, the Bar, and the literary and commercial interests of New-York were well represented, and this institution, which has done so much for the culture of the City, may justly feel proud of the flattering demonstration in its honor.

Mr. HUGH N. CAMP, the President of the Officers' Union, occupied the chair, and was supported by the following distinguished gentlemen: On his right, A. J. Mundella, Esq., M. P.; A. T. Stewart, Judge Hilton, Abraham Hewett, Samuel Sloane, Thomas H. Faile, Edmund Coffin, M. K. Jessup, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., J. D. Vermilyea, Henry Clews, Lyman Tremain, Isaac H. Bailey and others, and on his left, Gov. Woodford, Wm. E. Dodge, Sr., Daniel James, Peter Cooper, Gen. Irvin McDowell, Richard Lathers, Smith Ely, Jr., Hon. S. S. Cox, Gen. Webb, Rev. C. C. Tiffany, H. Godkin, J. R. Kennedy, Peter Voorhis, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Potter, and others.

Grace was said by Rev. C. C. TIFFANY, and then, to the enchanting strains of music, the masticatory business of the evening begun, and abundant justice was done to the substantial delicacies copiously supplied. To many present, the occasion was peculiarly interesting, calling up pleasing reminiscences of their early connection with the Mercantile Association, while some of the more juvenile *literati* indulged the fond hope of taking part in its centennial celebration. The oldest officers present were Mr. ISAAC FRYER and Mr. REDMOND, who were elected in 1823 and 1826 respectively.

Mr. CAMP was the first speaker. He congratulated the society on its success in the past, and prophesied a brilliant future. "Unlike other institutions," he said, "our sole aim is to revive friendship, rekindle affection, and keep alive a love for the library which has been our friend, our counselor and our guide." He passed in review the names of many distinguished men who were connected with the society, and on looking back on such a picture, and on observing the scene presented, he said: "This society may well indulge a pardonable pride. Its present position is the best proof of the honesty and integrity with which its affairs have been managed." He concluded by proposing the first toast of the evening:

The State of New-York—An Empire based on the will of the people. While the foundation lasts the superstructure is imperishable.

Mr. CAMP apologized for the absence of Gov. HOFFMAN, who was expected to be present, but said he would introduce another Governor in the person of Gen. WOODFORD, who, on coming forward, was received with loud applause. The General made a very graceful response to the toast. He said there was some fitness for him to respond to the toast of the "State of New-York," as he had journeyed considerably through it for the last seven weeks. Our State should excite in us feelings of love and pride. He passed in review its mercantile and geographical importance, and the responsibilities which such a position imposes. We should be conservative, he said, and hold fast that which is good in the past, in order that our benefits may be secured in the future. Young men should cling to all that is noblest in culture, and all that is most beautiful in art. Above all, the politics of the State should be purified, so that after the bitterness and strife of annual elections have passed, our State may rise higher than party. See that you are ready to condemn all that is wrong, whether the actor be opposed or allied to you in politics. Gen. WOODFORD concluded by proposing a volunteer toast:

The Governor of the State of New-York—May he be supported in all that is right, and fairly criticised in all that is wrong.

Mr. CAMP gave the next toast:

The City of New-York—Long the chief city of America, soon to be the metropolis of the world.

He said: The City of New-York is the gateway of the nation and the highway to the West, to the land, "*potens armis et pinguia glebâ*," as Gen. MCDOWELL on his right could testify. New-York has just begun her great career, and is destined to be the metropolis of the world. This position she owes not to her agricultural importance, but to the fact that she is the haven to which all oppressed nationalities throughout the world fondly look. At the end of the present century, New-York will be the chief city of a nation of one hundred millions of people, and will herself have a population of six millions. He concluded by expressing a hope that they would all live to see that day.

Mr. CAMP then proposed the toast of the evening:

The Mercantile Library Association—Half a century of continued usefulness constitutes its appropriate utility.

To this Mr. M. C. D. BORDEN responded in a neat and appropriate speech. He said there was but one story to be told of the institution—a story of sunshine and storm, of victory and defeat. Starting from obscurity, it had worked its way by gradual, but sure means, to its present proud eminence. Philanthropy was the grand object which inspired all its efforts, and, after half a century of hard work, it stands on an enduring basis, and can to-night look back on a long record of accomplished good. He then traced the history of the Association from its beginning and marked the many striking eras in its existence. In conclusion, he directed attention to the fact that the present building is not commodious or secure enough from fire to be the depository of such a treasure as it now possesses, and pointed out the incalculable calamity which the loss of its 100,000 precious volumes would entail. Let society provide against the possibility of such a calamity by erecting a fire-proof building, and the crowning act of justice will be done to the Mercantile Library.

The fourth toast was the "Merchants of New-York," to which Hon. WM. E. DODGE responded. He referred to the distinguished merchants of New-York, its commercial importance, and the benefit which this Association has bestowed upon the people.

The fifth toast was "The Army and Navy," which called forth a pithy speech from Gen. MCDOWELL.

Several other toasts were given during the evening, and were fittingly responded to, among which the following were the principal: "The Bench and the Bar;" "The Press of the City of New-York," with complimentary allusions, especially to the TIMES, *Tribune* and *Herald*.

The following are the officers elected for the year 1870-71: Willard Felt, President; Daniel F. Appleton, Vice-President; M. C. D. Borden, Corresponding Secretary; S. H. Grab, Recording Secretary; Henry P. Marshall, Treasurer. Directors: Peter Voorhis, C. F. Allen, A. W. Sherman, A. F. Eno, T. P. Cummings, S. A. Bunce and A. P. Fiske.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARTT'S JOURNEY IN BRAZIL. Scientific Results of a Journey in Brazil by LOUIS AGASSIZ and his Traveling Companions. Geology and Physical Condition of Brazil. By CHAS. FRED. HARTT. With illustrations and maps. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO. 1870.

This volume gives an account of travel, for the purpose of scientific research, during the years 1866–67, in the seaward provinces of Brazil, the points mainly illustrated being the geology and physical geography of the eastern portions of the Empire. The author corrects certain misconceptions about Brazil in the following manner: "It is a mistaken idea," says he, (p. 155,) "carefully spread abroad by our geographies, popular works and pictures, that one may everywhere expect to see in the Brazilian forests great boas wreathed about the trees, and all manner of birds and beasts in great profusion. I have ridden day after day through the virgin forest without seeing or hearing anything worth shooting, and nothing more dangerous than a wasp." Again, (p. 493.) "It is indeed surprising that after several hundred volumes classic in science have been written on Brazil, and some scores of works have been published on the Amazonas by such writers as De la Condamire, Humboldt, Spix and Martins, Prince Adelbert, Bates, Wallace, Agassiz, and a host of others of greater or less note, the idea should be so generally prevalent that the country is unexplored, a perfect *terra incognita*, and that every year or two some traveler never before heard of should astonish himself, if not the world, by rediscovering the river. Few countries have suffered more at the hands of superficial travelers and writers than Brazil."

The author gave much attention to the districts of the gold and diamond mines, and though he has contributed little to the vexed questions of the geological relations of these precious substances—the origin of the metal, the nature of the matrix of the gem—he gives a vivid picture of the mining operations. It is in the *cascalho*, a sheet of quartz pebbles that varies in thickness from eight inches to two or three yards, and that forms the surface of a large part of the Province of Minas Geraes, that the gold is found. It occurs in flattened grains, and occasionally in nuggets of considerable size, which are always in a crushed or battered state. "The *cascalho*," says HARTT, "is often so cemented by ferric oxide, as to form a conglomerate, which requires to be broken up before it is washed for gold. It forms a concentric layer, wrapped over the whole rock-surface of the hills, and it is found lying on very high slopes and piled up in masses such as water never deposits. After rains one sees in the ravines the prints of the feet of those who regularly go in search of gold washed out by the surface waters, and in the streets of Minas Novas and Chapado little dams are built across the small rain-gullies by the children, to collect water to wash the soil for gold, which they collect in quills; and larger dams are built by the elder members of the population for the same purpose. No one who has been over the ground as I have, and has seen the irregular way in which the mining has been performed, and the immense area of drift which has yet been untouched—drift rich in gold, as the occasional recent washings testify—can doubt that the region is far from exhausted. An attempt has been made to organize an American company for the purpose of developing the gold fields of Minas Novas and vicinity. With modern mining methods and appliances I have the fullest confidence that it would prove very remunerative." (Pages 161, 162.)

In the same *cascalho* stratum the diamonds of San Salvador are found. "The washers were seated on benches level with the water of a little pond; a portion of the gravel was thrown into a large, shallow wooden pan; water was mixed with it, and the pan, with its contents, was whirled about on the surface of the pond, the muddy water being allowed to escape, until only the gravel and sand remained. This was now placed in a sort of sieve, the bottom of which was made of copper, pierced with round holes about an inch in diameter, which allowed all the little pebbles and sand to pass through. Not long since a diamond too large to pass through the openings of the sieve was found in the heap of coarse refuse. It had been picked up by a child as a plaything. After washing, the pebbles are picked out, when the overseer, looking carefully over the sand, selects the diamonds with ease, should there be any." (Page 369.)

The volume gives a tolerably succinct account of the principal geological formations of Brazil, and the numerous diagrams, drawings, and ideal sections with which it is illustrated add much to the value of the text. There is some tendency toward an excessive use of terminology—a blemish in a work not rigidly scientific; while on the other hand it contains ornate passages which are a little out of keeping in a work that is not strictly a popular one, as where, after elaborately describing a scene near Rio Janeiro, the writer does "homage to the Artist whose hand has molded continents."

Wherever Mr. HARTT is content to observe and describe, he is interesting. In his account of the reefs of the Abrolhos (pp. 200, 201) we find this description of the remarkable coral formation upon the Brazilian coast as the *chapeiroes*. These are towers of coral that grow from the bottom of the open sea, and, "without spreading much, often rise to a height of forty to fifty or more feet, and sometimes attain the level of low water. At the top these are usually very irregular, and sometimes spread out like mushrooms, or, as the fishermen say, like umbrellas. The Dutch used to call them 'Jesuits.' Some of these *chapeiroes* are only a few feet in diameter. A few miles to the eastward of the Abrolhos is an area with a length of nine to ten, and in some places a breadth of four miles, over which these structures grow very abundantly, forming the well-known *Parcel* (shoal) *dos Abrolhos*, on which so many vessels have been wrecked. Among them I measured a depth of sixteen to twenty metres, and once, while becalmed, I found twenty metres alongside one *chapeiras*, and three metres on top. The *chapeiroes* are rarely laid bare by the tide. When the weather is clear and cloudless and the water calm, they can be readily distinguished at a considerable distance. The surface of the sea appears to be flecked by shadows from a sky full of scattered cloudlets. In stormy weather there is nothing to mark their position, and they are very dangerous. Sometimes vessels, striking heavily upon small *chapeiroes*, break them off, and escape without receiving any serious injury. At other times, a vessel may run upon one of these formations and stick fast by the middle of the keel, to the amazement of the Captain, who finds deep water all around, the vessel being perched upon the *chapeiras*, like a weathercock on the top of a tower."

An appendix, on the Botocudos, one of the principal of the primitive tribes of Brazil, concludes the volume, which is supplied with an excellent index.

THE SONG OF THE SOWER. By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. Illustrated. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1871.

A gem of American poetry, fitly set amid gems of native art. As a holiday volume the *Song of the Sower* will rank as one of the most superb yet issued by any American publishers. Both in drawing and engraving the highest available talent has been employed, the figure-subjects bearing the names of WINSLOW, HOMER, HENNESSY and NEHLIG, and the landscapes being the work of HARRY FENN, HOWS, GRISWOLD and GRANVILLE PERKINS. To reproduce the sketches of these artists, such engravers as LINTON, HARLEY and FILMER have been selected. The poem is exceedingly well adapted for varied and suggestive pictorial representation, comprehending as it does references to the leading phases and employments of life, as well as to many of the aspects of external nature. Without attempting selection where the work would be so embarrassing, we instance GRISWOLD'S landscape with the motto, "Shall walk again the genial year," as a specimen of designers' and engravers' art, of very remarkable excellence, while HENNESSY'S "Close alleys of the town" presents a corresponding success in the way of figure-drawing. When to its artistic merits are added the recommendations of thick creamy paper and type of great clearness and beauty, it will be readily understood that Messrs. APPLETON'S holiday volume for the coming season is entirely worthy of the well-earned reputation of its publishers in this department of literature.

LEAVES OF GRASS. DEMOCRATIC VISTAS. THE PASSAGE TO INDIA. Works by WALT WHITMAN. New-York: BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square.

These books have just been reprinted, and are now once more accessible to the admirers of Mr. WALT WHITMAN and his poetry. The poet and his works are so far identical, that it is almost impossible to discuss the latter without a full knowlege of the former, and this we do not happen to possess. We cannot recommend Mr. WALT WHITMAN to the general reader—indeed, his books are only fit for those who make researches in literature *not* suited to family reading. His "unconventionality," as a critic well said two or three years ago, "is nothing more than the unconventionality of the man who considers clothes conventional, and goes about without them." The volumes will, however, be looked after by hunters of curiosities in the book world.

GINX'S BABY: HIS BIRTH AND OTHER MISFORTUNES. Third Edition. New-York: BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square. 1870.

There is more wisdom in this little book than in whole libraries on political economy and social reforms. The hardships under which the poor labor in England, their privations, the struggles they are obliged to make to bring up their families in honesty—all are set forth with much force, humor, and skill. It is altogether a book calculated to leave an abiding impression on the mind of the reader. The conversation between the "philosopher," poor Ginx, and a stone-mason is well worth the price of the book—it is a practical way of meeting the arguments of JOHN STUART MILL and other "great thinkers." The volume is well worth the attention of all who are interested in the great questions which affect the welfare of the poorer classes, and which have thus baffled "philosophers" and "statesmen" alike.

EUROPEAN HISTORY: Narrated in a Series of Selections from the Best Authorities. Edited and arranged by E. M. SEWELL and C. M. YONGE. Vol. II. London: MACMILLAN & CO. 1870.

The idea of the compilation of which the present volume forms the second installment, is an exceedingly happy one. Every student of European history must have felt how difficult it was to keep up a continuous course of reading on the progress of the principal nations of the Old World, without having the command of an exceptionally large and well-stocked library. The editors of the work before us have gone very thoroughly into their task, selecting with great care passages from authorities that have become classical to illustrate the march of the centuries of the eventful history of Europe. The second volume comprises the period between 1088 and 1228, and contains extracts from GIBBON, Dean MILMAN, CAPEFIGNE, CREASY and others of almost equal eminence and authority.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF WILLIAM COWPER. Edited by WILLIAM BENHAM. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & CO. 1870.

The Globe edition of English classics has achieved a well-deserved popularity. The present volume is worthy of those that have preceded it, whether in point of careful annotation or general completeness. With a large class of readers the charm of COWPER is perennial, and an edition like the present, combining the advantages of scholarly editing, good paper and clear type, with a price that places it within reach of the mass of readers, can scarcely fail to increase largely the number of the admirers of the reflective and home-loving poet.

THE HISTORY OF ROME. By THEODOR MOMMSEN. Translated by Rev. WILLIAM P. DICKSON, D. D. Volume IV. With a complete index of the work. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. 1870.

The present volume comprises that period of the history of Rome between the death of SULLA and the end of the Republic, and marks the present termination of the published labors of Dr. MOMMSEN. The entire history, now before the world, embodies, it need hardly be said, the results of the latest criticism and the most advanced scholarship. The translation of Dr. DICKSON frequently lacks elegance from its too close adherence to the original text. In point of accuracy, however, it is above dispute.

WONDERFUL BALLOON ASCENTS. From the French of F. MARION. With illustrations. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO. 1870.

This forms a very seasonable addition to the Illustrated Library of Wonders. The late successful employment of balloons by the beleaguered inhabitants of Metz and Paris have served wonderfully to quicken public interest in the subject of aerostation. The present volume details the history of the art from the earliest rude attempts a century ago to its successful application in the warfare of recent times. The style of treatment is highly popular, and the illustrations copious and well-drawn.

PUCK'S NIGHTLY PRANKS. Translated from the German of "Ludwig Bund." By CHARLES T. BROOKS. Illustrated by Paul Konewka. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1871.

This little volume is a curiosity in the way of silhouette illustration. The profiles in black of the gambols of the sportive Puck are models of spirited and delicate drawing. Nothing could be imagined better calculated to produce endless amusement to the juvenile mind, while at the same time giving an unconscious bent to the taste for the graceful and picturesque. By older heads, the sketches are well worthy of attention and study.

ANCIENT CLASSICS FOR ENGLISH READERS. VIRGIL. By Rev. W. LUCAS COLLINS, M. A.

This is the fifth volume in the series of classics edited by Mr. COLLINS, and it is one of the best. Readers of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, edited by the same gentleman, will scarcely need much persuasion to induce them to read this volume. It will give those unfamiliar with *Virgil* a perfectly clear, and tolerably full idea of the great poet's works. The translation quoted is that of CONINGTON—the best ever made.

GEOFFREY THE LOLLARD. By FRANCES EASTWOOD. New-York: DODD & MEAD. 1870.

Like most novels intended to illustrate periods of religious persecution, there is in the present production a good deal that is sensational and much that is exaggerated. Any species of obvious partisanship impairs the interest of a work of fiction, and there is nothing either in the style or narrative of the present one to relieve the dullness that its sermonizing tendency is likely to create.

RIP VAN WINKLE. By WASHINGTON IRVING. Illustrated. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS. 1870.

The familiar legend of our native Goldsmith has been very handsomely got up and illustrated as one of the gift-books of the season. The artists are HOPPIN, PARSONS, DARLEY, WM. HART and F. A. CHAPMAN, who supply very clever and appropriate drawings for the well-worn but ever-delightful story.

ELEMENTARY LESSONS IN LOGIC. By W. STANLEY JEVONS, M. A. London: MACMILLAN & CO. 1870.

A handy and popular little treatise, in which the essentials of the science are displayed, shorn of much useless verbiage in which the older manuals abound. A very excellent class-book and introduction to the more abstruse works on the subject.

Juvenile Books.

GOOD STORIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. By popular authors. Philadelphia: J. P. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 1871.

FIELD AND FOREST; OR, THE FORTUNES OF A FARMER. By OLIVER OPTIC. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. 1871.

SCHOOLBOY FRIENDS. By ASCOTT R. HOPE. New-York: VIRTUE & YORSTON. 1870.

NELLY'S DARK DAYS. By the author of "Jessica's First Prayer," &c. New-York: DODD & MEAD.

THE CHRISTMAS STOCKING. By "Cousin Virginia." New-York: THOMAS O. KANE. 1870.

WREATHS OF FRIENDSHIP. By T. S. ARTHUR. New-York: THOMAS O. KANE. 1870.

Judging from the extent of the supply, the rising generation must be developing a prodigious appetite for literature. We are not without a suspicion that much of this so-called juvenile reading is surreptitiously devoured by the grave elders of the family, to whom anything partaking of simplicity and freshness is a welcome relief from the sensational monotony of the prevailing type of stories for adults. Be [illegible] as [illegible] may, [illegible] young folks find their tastes exceedingly well studied, and are supplied with a most elaborate variety of productions suited to all possible phases of character and disposition.

Good Stories are reprinted from GEORGE MACDONALD'S serial *Good Words for the Young*, and comprise contributions from such writers as Miss MULOCK, HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, KATHERINE S. MACQUOID, and CHARLES CAMDEN, of a degree of merit corresponding to the well-earned reputation of these writers.

Field and Forest is described as "the first of the Upward and Onward series, in which the career of a youth from his childhood to manhood, is illustrated and described." The book justifies the character claimed for it by its highly popular author, of showing the career of a young man of high aims and lofty purposes, albeit not free from sundry youthful follies and imperfections, passed amid scenes of stirring adventure, and being equally fitted to engage the interest of the reader, and to enlist his sympathies on the side of honesty and truth.

Mr. HOPE'S *Schoolboy Friends* is a very successful attempt to describe after a realistic manner the ordinary life of an English middle-class school. The style has a vigor and purity about it which cannot be too highly commended.

Nelly's Dark Days is a temperance story of much tenderness, fidelity to nature, and simple pathos.

The *Christmas Stocking* is a collection of little stories, in which the familiar, the marvelous and the instructive are pleasantly commingled.

Wreaths of Friendship contain a long string of very short narratives, with a pervading moral purpose, each containing a familiar illustration of some special trait of goodness or virtue.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The steam-ship *Morro Castle*, which left Havana on Nov. 5, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of Purser R. W. ALBERT our letters and papers were promptly delivered at this office.

The Political Situation—Prospects—Ruin and Misery—Doings of Officials—Financial and Agricultural News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1870.

The Cuban muddle has lasted so long already that public attention is barely fixed on affairs in this island. And yet matters here are such as to compel every American to watch the course of events with interest, because Cuba is the key to the Gulf of Mexico. The situation is extremely bad; a momentary gleam of satisfaction is produced among the Spaniards when they learn that some leader of more or less importance among the Cubans has been killed, but as another always takes his place, affairs remain precisely as they were a year ago. To describe details or the movements of the numerous Spanish and Cuban columns in the field would be superfluous and uninteresting. Gen. CARO, the fat and stupid Commander-in-Chief, who made himself famous by his heroic action of appropriating the fine horse of the surrendered Cuban General, CASTELLANOS, and substituting for it a broken-down nag, has amassed a nice little sum, computed at nearly $150,000, and now leaves for Spain in disgrace. He has not done anything; is ridiculed by the Cubans and hated by the Spaniards. The Cubans do not hate him, because he never injured them. Gen. ZEA, the Chief of Staff of Gen. RODAS, assumes command, and will undoubtedly make himself heard, provided the Spaniards are able to do anything against the Cuban forces. Gen. MERELO, alias Merelito, the broken-down beau and gamester of the Puerta del Sol, also retires to Spain, and is relieved by Gen. GOYENECHE. Falstaff VALMASEDA is untiring in his efforts to have his men killed and allow MODESTO DIAZ, and other Cuban leaders to do just as they please in the Eastern Department. The Spanish journals confess this fact, and give full particulars of the taking of Tiarriba and the killing of its garrison, by the forces of MODESTO DIAZ. The general situation of affairs cannot be better described than by giving extracts from the following letter, published in the *Diario*, from Santiago de Cuba:

RUIN AND MISERY.

The writer first describes the Tiarriba fight, and excuses the bad luck of the Spanish forces, on the ground that "VALMASEDA, who is directing his operations with great skill from his desk, was not able to surround the insurgents according to his well laid plans." The correspondent adds that the property destroyed by DIAZ amounts to several millions of dollars, and that the poor have been completely ruined in those jurisdictions within the past few months. The correspondent also confesses that commerce is prostrate, and that credit and good faith are fast disappearing; also, that vice, misery and indolence are on the increase. After describing the misery in the Department, and the need for more troops, the correspondent says: "Added to this hopeless picture, we have the natural indolence and apathy of the country, which beholds its wealth disappearing without opposition. Everybody complains of the situation, but nobody does anything to stop the war and the vandalism of the enemy; all await the initiative and the activity of the Government, which labors under so many difficulties." This, from a Spanish source, proves conclusively that matters are bad for the Spaniards in the Eastern Department, and that VALMASEDA is not proving himself either a soldier or statesman, and although VALMASEDA is still the idol of the ultra volunteers, the better informed know that he has been one of the principal obstacles toward the finishing of the revolution.

GEN. RODAS

remains at Havana, and the report of his early return to Spain lacks confirmation. To judge from the arrangements he is making for his family, there is no probability of his leaving. The other principal officials will naturally remain as long as he does.

GEN. FORTUN,

who was the prime mover and head of the faction which kept RODAS several weeks in the Central Department, making overtures to surrender, but who wished at the same time to set himself up as an opposition President to CESPEDES, was captured by the noted Spanish guerrilla MONTANEZ, together with a number of others, and shot. Gen. GABRIEL FORTUN was a very prominent man among the Cuban forces, and although he did not take any active part in the field lately, nevertheless exercised a great deal of influence. A report relating to his companion in the enterprise of last Summer, Gen. CORNELIO PORRO, has also been received, announcing that he, with several others, had attempted to leave the island, and had already embarked in a sloop, when they were compelled to return by their late companions, who said they must rise or fall together.

FINANCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

In the City of Havana money is a drug and abundant for all commercial purposes, but the reverse is the case in the interior, where misery prevails to the fullest extent of the meaning of the word. The heavy rains which have fallen since the hurricane, have improved the condition of the fields, and the cane crop looks exceedingly promising. In some sections of the country the damage caused by the hurricane will not exceed five per cent., while in others, it amounts to over twenty-five, and there is every reason to believe that the estates on the south side will begin grinding when dry weather sets in. QUASIMODO.

The Cattle Plague on Prince Edward's Island.

"We have read recently in the Prince Edward's Island papers," says the Montreal *Gazette*, "of a remarkable number of deaths occurring among sheep, and now the Chignecto *Post* records similar mortality among cattle in Cumberland County: Through the eastern part of Cumberland several fine cattle have lately died from eating the plant called toad-stool, of which there appears to be an immense quantity growing on the commons this season. P. COLTER, Esq., of Six Mile Road, Wallace, lost four head of very fine cattle, and several other farmers in that vicinity have also lost some—in all some ten or twelve head have died from this cause. On examining the carcasses it is found that when the organ known as the manifold is cut open it is one solid mass, all the interstices and cavities being filled with the glutinous matter of the toad stool. Farmers, beware!"

Jeff. Davis Being Lionized in Virginia.

From the Lynchburg Virginian, Nov. 9.

The progress of Ex-President JEFFERSON DAVIS through Virginia has been a series of ovations at the hands of the people, which must have been highly gratifying to his feelings. Mr. DAVIS came up from Richmond, with his family, on the Orange train, on Monday, and at every stopping place of any size along his route, was called out by the large crowds which had been assembled by the news of his coming. On these occasions, the Ex-President greeted his friends cordially, and reciprocated in an appropriate manner their expressions of good will. But few persons were advised of his intention to pass through this city, and therefore there was no demonstration at the cars. At Liberty, the people had been advised, and had collected in numbers about the platform, to give their distinguished visitor welcome. Mr. DAVIS and family took supper at Wilkes' Hotel, and in [illegible] the cheers given [illegible] his ho[illegible] [illegible] but handsomely and feelingly, thanking his friends of Virginia for the compliment done him. The dining-hall was crowded, and after the speech three more cheers were given in the open air for Mr. DAVIS. Such honors are eminently due the chieftain of the Lost Cause, who maintained it so long, and against such desperate odds, with so much fidelity, heroism and resolution.

A SHOCKING CASE

Career of a Murderer's Companion—James McDonald Sent to the Penitentiary.

JAMES MCDONALD, who was in company with BARNEY FRIERY at the time he committed the murder of HARRY LAZARUS, the pugilist, for which FRIERY was executed three or four years ago, was charged at the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, with violating the Hotel act.

It appeared, by the evidence of Mr. A. H. FOWLER, proprietor of the Revere House, that the accused had left his three infant children at that place to board, and that he had subsequently abandoned them without settling for them. The prisoner was told by the Court that he was a very bad character, and his misdeeds were summed up as follows:

"Three innocent children, who claimed you as their father, were brought into this Court deserted and abandoned by you. You have frequently acted in like manner. You once left them in a wood-house in Mott-street. You also brought them down to a desert island and left them there. You are a wicked—a bad man. You have been in the State Prison, and it seems to have taught you no lesson. You were accessory to the murder of LAZARUS. You drove your wife to prostitution, and you had a good and respectable father, but you paid no attention to his teachings. Your associates are of the worst class of thieves and the lowest of fallen women, and you have no right to ask any leniency at the hands of this Court." MCDONALD was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and was also fined $50. His children were placed under the care of the Sisters of Mercy.

JOSEPH DONALDSON was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, for assaulting a voter at the polls.

The Republican Surrender.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The famous saying, "It is worse than a crime—it is a blunder," is exemplified in the case of Mr. NOAH DAVIS, who is a well-meaning man, but has no stronger element than putty in his composition. This fact was demonstrated in the McFarland case, where he submitted to a process of bullying long after forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, and so meekly as to remind us of the man who said to his adversary: "You have spit in my face and have called me a liar, and if you don't look out I shall get mad!" And unfortunately we have had a more recent illustration of his incompetency to perform any duty requiring the slightest exercise of determination or courage. I allude to the disgraceful manner in which he played into the hands of the Ring, by allowing the wool to be drawn over his eyes by certain Tammany officials. Here were all the necessary arrangements perfected for the prevention of repeating, and an ample military force provided to carry them out to the bitter end. What then? Why, the most pitiable sight ever witnessed under heaven—Mr. NOAH DAVIS and other United States officials going like so many whipped spaniels into the enemy's camp—into the Governor's own room—to arrange terms of capitulation, in order to prevent any collision between the National and State forces; and to give their official license for as much repeating as was necessary for the success of the Tammany ticket.

Why, good heaven, Mr. DAVIS! we fought such men for four crimson years, and now you are scared into an unconditional surrender by those who, even then, were afraid to face us in arms. If Gov. HOFFMAN desires to throw down the gauntlet to the General Government, there is no time like the present for taking it up; for it can now be lifted by an iron hand that would "fight it out on that line, if it took all Summer." The least reparation Mr. DAVIS can make is to resign his office before another emergency arises, which requires "short, *Sharpe*, and decisive" action. Very respectfully,

CLARENCE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1870.

Shooting in the City Hall Park.

About 5½ o'clock last evening great excitement was aroused in the neighborhood of the City Hall Park by a number of shots fired in rapid succession, opposite the brown-stone building in which the Court of General Sessions is held. Crowds rushed to the spot in the expectation of witnessing a sanguinary encounter, but they were grievously disappointed on finding that this unusual fusilade was simply the shooting of an unfortunate blear-eyed owl, who was in the habit of preying on the sparrows in the park. The policemen of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who were the marksmen, fired thirty-six shots before they succeeded in bringing down the bird, which proved to be of extraordinary size. The trophy will be stuffed and placed among the deodands in the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station-house.

A Fugitive Syracuse Forger.

HENRY SCHROPP, alias Henry Fisher was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Commissioner SHIELDS, being charged with having forged the name of HENRY BEHLER, his former partner in the liquor business at Syracuse, to a post office money-order. The accused was sent to Syracuse in custody of Deputy Marshal SMITH, of the Northern District.

A Cigar Manufactory Seized.

Acting on information received to the effect that large quantities of cigars were being manufactured and sold at No. 176 South-street, without being stamped, Col. WHITLEY, Chief of the Secret Service, obtained a warrant for the arrest of HENRY W. MILLER, the proprietor of the place. The warrant was executed yesterday by Deputy Marshal BERNHARD, and the prisoner was held by Commissioner SHIELDS in $5,000 bail to appear for examination. About $10,000 worth of cigars were seized at the place, which was taken charge of by the authorities.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. GALVIN in the chair. A resolution from the other Board appointing BENJAMIN F. BRADY record clerk of the Board of Aldermen, and THOS. IRVING document clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen was concurred in, notwithstanding the fact that the charter forbids the creation of any new offices.

West Broadway, Essex-street and Vandam-street, from Macdougal to Greenwich-street were directed to be paved with Belgian pavement.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

A Newark Journalist Dead.

Mr. GEO. R. MCCARTER, associate editor of the Newark *Journal*, died at his house in Newark early yesterday morning. He fell from a ferry-boat on Friday night last, while attempting to catch a late train, and though he got out of the water alive he never recovered from the shock. He was for a time connected with the Sussex *Herald*, and has been attached to the Newark *Journal* for two years. His remains will be taken to Sussex today.

The Erie War Still Progressing—Motion to Open the Default Taken Before Judge Barnard.

A motion was made yesterday before Judge BRADY in the Supreme Court, Special Term, to have the default opened, which was recently taken before Judge BARNARD, in the case of DAVID W. RAMSAY against FISK, Jr., and others. There was an array of eminent counsel present, and the arguments were able. No points were presented in addition to those already published in the TIMES, made on the occasion of the motion to postpone the trial, before Judge BARNARD.

LYMAN TRESMAIN, of Albany, argued the motion to open the default; DAVID DUDLEY FIELD opposed.

Commissioners of Docks—Bills Amounting to $20,888 04 Ordered to be Paid.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. JOHN T. AGNEW, President, in the chair. On motion of Commissioner WOOD, the petition of laborers for payment for their time while prevented from working on the pier at the foot of One Hundred and Sixth-street, was denied on the ground that it would establish a bad precedent. The petition of WILLIAM SHIPPEN, for a lease of 150 feet of water front at the foot of Christopher-street, was denied, as it was thought that the present occupants of the property should not be disturbed. Gen. MCCLELLAN, the Chief Engineer, was empowered to treat with the Police Commissioners, in order that the men employed in placing signals in the East River might be protected from molestation, and that the signals might not be displaced by passing craft. Bills to the aggregate amount of $20,888 04 were ordered paid. Communications in relation to the building of bulkheads, offering to do the work, &c., were referred to the Executive Committee. Gen. MCCLELLAN asked for the use of the fourth story room in the building at the corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, in which the offices of the Commission are located, for his draughtsmen and assistant engineer. The application was referred to the President, with power.

A model of a derrick was exhibited to the Board, which the inventor said was capable of lifting fifteen tons, and with its aid one man can [illegible] tons. The apparatus was referred to Mr. W[illegible], the Superintendent of Repairs, and the Board adjourned.

THE CAMDEN RIOT.

Investigation Before a United States Commissioner—How Democrats Tried to Prevent Colored Men from Voting—Details of the Affair—Six Persons Injured.

The investigation of the Camden election riot was commenced before United States Commissioner CASSADY, in Camden, on Wednesday afternoon, and was adjourned at a late hour until yesterday. The persons charged with participating in the riot, by which six persons were seriously injured, are: Lewis Taylor, John Taylor, George Rowe, Samuel Davies, Henry Foreman, Bernard Mullen, William McGlenn, Alta Penneville, Henry Boyle, Hugh Goodfellow, William Kelly, John Ward, Edward P. Wood, James Roberts, John Floyd and John Seagrist. Eight of these—Ward, Penneville, Mullen, Roberts, Wood, Seagrist, Kelly and McGlenn—are Philadelphia policemen. The prisoners were brought into the Commissioner's room by a *posse* of Police officers, and were followed by a large crowd of their friends and sympathizers. But few of the colored men who had been attacked at the polls were present. United States District Attorney KEASBEY, who was present to conduct the examination, read the law relating to attempts made by any person to prevent legal voters from depositing their votes, and briefly related the circumstances connected with the case, proposing to show by the testimony which he would bring forward that the parties charged were guilty of the crime defined by the statute.

The first witness called was MICHAEL DUNMORE, colored, who testified that he was at the polls on Tuesday; had a conversation with the prisoner, DAVIS, (a lawyer,) in the morning; DAVIS said "if any negro attempts to interfere with white voters he would walk knee deep in blood over him." The colored voters formed their line early so as to cast their votes early and go home, some of the number who worked in foundries being compelled to work in the afternoon, while their white fellow-laborers were at the polls; there was no previous understanding about forming the line, but each colored man as he came up fell into line as white men would have done; HARRY FOREMAN called the witness out of the line at about nine o'clock and said, "DUNMORE, you had better get out of that line; we are going to make a raid on you;" witness asked him "why the white men did not get into the line if they wanted to vote? nobody would prevent them;" FOREMAN replied that they wouldn't do it, and that "Democrats would not stand this any longer;" witness answered that the Fifteenth Amendment gave them the right to vote, and they would vote if they lost their lives by it; FOREMAN then went around the house in which the votes were being taken; within a few minutes witness heard pistol shots inside the building, and a crowd of colored men were trying to force open the door; inside were a few colored men, Justice HENRY, Constable SOUDERS, and a lot of white men; the door had been locked while some of the colored men were in the building, and an attack was then made upon them; witness went to the side window and asked HENRY why he would not let them in; at this moment the door gave way by the pressure of the crowd outside; Constable SOUDERS and Justice HENRY rushed out, striking the colored men as they came in their way; witness accused SOUDERS of shooting CHARLES WILLIAMS, the colored man who was wounded inside the building; SOUDERS denied that he did it; the colored men then rushed at HENRY, one of them shouting that he wanted to murder the negroes because they would not vote the Democratic ticket; witness saw no more of HENRY, and could not tell how he came by his wounds; after dinner the witness went again to the polls, where he met MICHAEL HAGGERTY, Lieutenant of the Third District, and several others from Philadelphia, who were crowded around the polls; witness recognized them as having seen them in Philadelphia at the last election, when they were beating the negroes; during the afternoon, witness left, in company with about 200 colored men, upon the advice of Sheriff MORGAN.

RANDAL E. MORGAN, the Sheriff of Camden County, testified that he was notified several days before election that there would be trouble at the "Centreville" polls, and upon being again notified on election day that there was a riot, turned out with a small force, but upon arriving at the polls found everything quiet; this was after the shooting of the colored men, and the attack by the latter upon Justice HENRY; witness saw several colored men who had been hurt, and two, CHARLES WILLIAMS and another, whose name witness did not know, were shot; the negroes were at this time more numerous than the white men, but they were very quiet and orderly; During the afternoon many suspicious strangers appeared around the polls, and the witness began to be afraid that there would be more trouble; witness requested the colored men to go home; about three minutes afterward they had nearly all quietly disappeared; the strangers were also requested to go away; they did not go, but others came to join them; they began to crowd into the room where the ballot-box was kept, and commenced an attack upon the colored men; witness heard them shout, "Put out the colored voters;" the ballot-box was then thrown outdoors and the crowd cheered; the witness then went to the ferry and arrested some of the prisoners; five of them were arrested in an omnibus; many of them were armed.

RICHARD BROWN testified to the facts connected with the attack made by HENRY SOUDERS, FOREMAN and others, upon the negroes inside the building; they said to the colored men: "You have voted long enough and have got to stop," and without delay attacked them with chairs and benches; no provocation was given by the colored men; after this fight, men whom the witness recognized as Philadelphia "repeaters" began to come to the polls, and in the afternoon obtained entire possession of the room; when negroes came to vote they were kicked out of doors.

Other witnesses were sworn whose testimony corroborated that of the previous witnesses in the most important points. The inquest was then adjourned until today, the following named prisoners being held to bail: Hugh Goodfellow, Nicholas Brown, Constable Souder, Henry Boyle, $5,000 each; John Seagrist, Thomas Cochran, Barney Millen, $3,000 each; Lewis Taylor and Thomas Taylor, $5,000 each. The others were discharged.

SOUDER was also before Mayor COX, charged with assault with intent to kill CHARLES WILLIAMS. He waived examination, and gave bail in $1,000. The Philadelphia policemen were bailed for future appearance, Messrs. FORT & HUGG, of Camden, appearing in their behalf.

Rev. John Parker's Church and the Payments of its Debt.

The Alanson M. E. Church, in Norfolk-street, near Grand, the society which originally combined the old Cherry-street and Madison-street Churches, is making an earnest effort to pay off its entire debt, which is more than $12,000. Its necessities are such that its debt must be paid now, or its current expenses and limited income will compel its sale within a few years. It is a free-seated church, crowded with a poor but godly people. It has everything it needs for great usefulness except money. To beg money every Sunday is more than should be expected of any pastor, and must greatly prejudice the minds of strangers who come to hear the Gospel and find a Christian home.

To maintain this useful Church where it is so much needed by the cause of Methodism, Mr. ALANSON T. BRIGGS and Mr. THOMAS W. MARSHALL have nobly subscribed one-half the whole amount needed, provided the balance can be raised. The ladies of the Church also are working like a hive of bees in June to help with the proceeds of the fair, to be held in the lecture-room from the 15th to the 18th of December next.

To complete the above result Bishop SIMPSON has promised to preach on next Sunday morning, the 13th inst. A reunion service by old pastors and friends of the Church will take place at 2½ o'clock, and a sermon in the evening at 7, by Bishop JANES and Rev. GEO. W. WOODRUFF, the latter of whom returned from Europe on Wednesday. Bishop SIMPSON has also promised to spend the day with them, and PHILIP PHILLIPS will conduct the musical services. The pastor, Rev. JOHN PARKER, has worked very earnestly for this result, and it is to be hoped that success will crown his efforts.

Attempting to Shoot a Deputy Marshal.

PETER WILMOT, a U. S. deputy marshal during the recent election for the Seventh Ward, attended at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, to prosecute the charge of disorderly conduct at the polls, against JOHN RYAN. The particulars of the case have been fully stated in the TIMES. The Judge deemed the evidence insufficient to warrant the committal of the prisoner and he was discharged. Just outside of the Court-room Mr. WILMOT was attacked by WM. MOZART and JOSEPH DOUGLAS, friends of RYAN, who knocked him down and injured him severely. He attempted to remonstrate with them on their conduct when they both drew revolvers, which were afterward ascertained to be loaded, and threatened to shoot him if he did not promise to keep silent in the matter. They were arrested, and Judge SCOTT committed them for trial at the Court of General Sessions, in default of bail.

Curiosities of the Election.

It appeared yesterday, on examination of ANTHONY THOMPSON (colored) before Commissioner DAVENPORT, on a charge of giving a false place of residence on registering his name, that the accused lived in the rear of the house at which inquiry was made by the supervisor. The complaint was dismissed. In the case of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, arrested for having attempted to register twice, it transpired that the prisoner became intoxicated after voting, and that he then visited the polling-place a second time, and insisted on exercising the right of suffrage a second time, giving his proper name and place of residence at the same time. It was obvious that he was a person of defective memory, and that he had no intent to commit fraud. He was discharged. A young man named JOHN MCMULLEN was arrested on a charge of fraudulent registration. It was shown that he made his place of abode at a questionable house in Laurens-street, instead of living at home with his mother and sisters. He was discharged.

PATRICK REDDIN, an immigrant, aged twenty years, who was induced by one CUNNINGHAM, now in custody, to offer his vote, although he had been in the country less than a day, was locked up to insure his appearance as a witness against his adviser.

CHARLES RATHLAN, accused of attempting to vote illegally in the Seventh Ward, was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BASE-BALL.

The Contest for the New-Jersey Championship—The Elizabethan Ball Players the Victors.

The match between the Resolute Club, of Elizabeth, and the Amateurs, of Newark, for the State championship, which took place on the Waverly Fair Grounds, yesterday, resulted in the success of the Resolutes by a score of 28 to 17, in a full game, the Amateurs failing to field up to their usual high mark. We recently published the scores of the games won and lost by the Resolutes this season. Below we give the record of the Amateur Club in games played with New-Jersey clubs:

1.	Amateur	8	Champion, of Jersey City	16
2.	Amateur	28	Champion, of Jersey City	20
3.	Amateur	17	Champion, of Jersey City	1
4.	Amateur	27	Bergen, of Bergen	6
5.	Amateur	15	Bergen, of Bergen	8
6.	Amateur	21	Bergen, of Bergen	34
7.	Amateur	22	Bergen, of Bergen	4
8.	Amateur	11	Active, of Newark	8
9.	Amateur	39	Active, of Newark	14
10.	Amateur	12	Resolute, of Elizabeth	23
11.	Amateur	21	Resolute, of Elizabeth	11
12.	Amateur	17	Resolute, of Elizabeth	28
13.	Amateur	13	Princeton	17
14.	Amateur	63	Atlantic, of Elizabeth	15
15.	Amateur	25	Liberty, of New-Brunswick	14
16.	Amateur	41	Eckford, of Newark	7

The Amateurs were defeated by the Cincinnatis 53 to 2, Star 42 to 13, and Alpha 23 to 10—clubs outside of the State.

Owing to the high wind and cold of yesterday, but little good fielding was done in the game, the Resolutes making the best display. But the Amateurs did the best batting; their poor fielding in the early part of the contest, however, gave their opponents an advantage which proved to be too great to overcome. They rallied well for the lead in the last five innings. The following is the score of the match:

RESOLUTE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	AMATEUR.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Amorey, 3d b.	2	3	4	2	Welsh, s. s.	2	3	2	4
Stevens, l. f.	2	2	1	0	S. Wright, c.	1	2	5	1
Carlton, r. f.	4	1	0	4	Morton, c. f.	1	3	1	0
Forsyth, c. f.	4	2	0	0	J. Ward, 1st b.	9	0	16	0
M. Campbell, 1 b.	3	4	14	0	Grill, 2d b.	1	3	1	4
Ritter, 2d b.	3	2	6	1	Bean, r. f.	3	2	0	0
Stimson, s. s.	3	1	0	3	W. Ward, 3d b.	3	2	1	3
H. Campbell, p.	4	1	0	3	Thorne, p.	3	4	1	0
Farran, c.	3	3	2	1	VanWagenen, l. f.	2	2	0	0
Total	28	19	27	14	Total	17	21	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Resolute	5	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	5—28
Amateur	1	5	3	0	0	1	2	2	3—17

Umpire—Mr. CHAPMAN, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.
Runs earned—Resolute, 3; Amateur, 5.
First base by errors—Resolute, 17; Amateur, 11.

The game was very satisfactorily umpired by Mr. CHAPMAN, and proved to be quite interesting at times. T. WARD'S play at first base was the best display on the Newark side, M. CAMPBELL excelling on the other side. This game closes the season of ball clubs for 1870.

Atlantic vs. Mutual.

The Mutuals returned from Philadelphia last night, and today play their home-and-home game with the Atlantics, on the Union Grounds.

BILLIARDS.

Cyrille Dion Accepts Rudolphe's Challenge—A Match for $2,000—Daniels Challenged—McDevitt Forfeits to Parker—Frank Dion Beaten.

The cities of New-York and Hartford are each bidding for the privilege of supporting CYRILLE DION for a match with RUDOLPHE. The latter having a few days ago offered to give any player the odds of ten per cent., the Hartfordites, their eyes having been opened by the superb display of skill made last week by the left-handed Canadian in his games with FRANK DENNISON, the Massachusetts champion, have authorized him to make a match of 2,000 or 2,500 points, for $1,000 or $2,000 a side. The New-York party, on the other hand, propose a contest for $1,000 or $2,000, at RUDOLPHE'S option; the game to be as usual, viz.: caroms, 1,500 points, push shots and crotchet prohibited, and played with 2⅜ths balls on a Phelan & Collender 5½ by 11 table, with 4½-inch jaws. This is precisely the same game as DION and RUDOLPHE have twice played together, each winning and losing. The Hartford proposition would make the more interesting contest; but the project of the New-York party will doubtless prevail. It will be formally submitted to RUDOLPHE today.

In addition, CYRILLE yesterday forwarded a challenge to EDWARD DANIELS, of Boston, to play a match at the three-ball game, 300 or 500 up, for $500 a side, DANIELS to have the choice of Boston or New-York. The match for $1,000, between FRANK PARKER and JOHN MCDEVITT, set down for Nov. 12, is off, MCDEVITT paying forfeit. The match for $400, at Montreal, on Wednesday night last, between ALPHONSE DEROME and FRANK, the youngest of the DIONS, resulted in the latter's defeat by 144 in 1,000. The winner's average was 16 48-72, and best run 129.

Daring Robbery in a Broadway Stage—A Brave Struggle with the Thief—His Capture.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. ELISHA S. WHITLOCK, of No. 13 Moore-street, went to the Importers' and Traders' Bank, in Broadway, near Park-place, and drew $300 on a check. As he did so he noticed two or three suspicious-looking men in the office, and they followed him out into Broadway as he hailed an omnibus. When Mr. WHITLOCK was about to enter the stage, one of the gang pushed past him and entered the vehicle, thereby preventing the gentleman from getting in. A brief struggle ensued and the man inside managed to slip his hand into Mr. WHITLOCK'S coat pocket and removed the wallet containing the money, the other ruffians meanwhile endeavoring to pull their victim out of the doorway so that their confederate might escape. Mr. WHITLOCK, however, grasped the hand of the thief that contained his wallet and seized him by the throat with the other, thereby compelling him to release the plunder, which happened to slip into the breast of the coat of the owner. Mr. WHITLOCK then closed with his man and after a desperate struggle succeeded in keeping possession of him until Officer WILDEY, of the Broadway Squad came up and took the fellow into custody. The other men ran away before the policeman was aware that a robbery had been committed. When the prisoner was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, he gave the name of WM. BROOKS, and denied all knowledge of the affair, and insisted that the complainant was mistaken. The Magistrate, however, recognized the accused as a man who, under the name of BUNKER, was arrested five years ago for a street-car robbery, and sent to the State Prison. The fact was finally admitted by the prisoner, so he was fully committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

The Yellow Fever Quarantine of Governor's Island at an End.

Gen. MCDOWELL, commanding the Department of the East, has issued the following, raising the quarantine of Governor's Island:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 9.

SPECIAL ORDERS.—Fifteen days having elapsed since the occurrence of the last case of yellow fever, and severe frosts and ice having since then been found on Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, the quarantine heretofore imposed with respect to it by orders from these head-quarters is hereby removed, on the fulfillment of the rules which the Medical Director may prescribe for disinfecting persons or things heretofore thereon exposed to the disease. These rules will be as rigorous as those laid down by the Board of Health in cases of vessels placed in quarantine for the same cause, and no greater restrictions will be placed on the movements of persons than imposed by it, on those leaving a ship in which the fever has ceased to prevail for the same length of time. By command of

Brig.-Gen. MCDOWELL.

ROBERT C. PERRY, A. A. A. G.

Last evening the following circular was sent to the various recruiting stations in the City:

HEAD-QUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 10, 1870.

CIRCULAR.—The quarantine of Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, being removed, recruiting officers will send their recruits direct to that depot.

J. V. D. REEVE, Colonel U. S. Army, Superintendent.

The Murder of Ferdinand Schwartz—Verdict.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of FERDINAND SCHWARTZ, the saloon keeper, who died of wounds received at the hands of MARTIN BOGARDUS, alias Charles Edson, and LOUIS FRANK, on the 25th ult. The evidence was that the two prisoners had quarreled in the saloon, kept by deceased at No. 14 Greenwich-street, when he requested them to desist, and finally ordered both men out of the saloon. The accused complied with the order, and while in the street they called deceased vile names, and dared him to come out. Deceased then went down the stoop, and a struggle ensued, and SCHWARTZ was stabbed by FRANK, once in the hip and in the back, BOGARDUS meanwhile holding the deceased. The ante-mortem statement of deceased was also read, the facts being substantially the same narrated by the witnesses. The jury then rendered a verdict against the accused, and they were remanded to the Tombs for trial.

THE INEVITABLE EVENT.

Meeting of French Canadians—The Annexation of Canada to the United States Advocated—Declaration of Principles.

A large number of French Canadians, of whom there are about 3,000 or 4,000 residing in this City, and who, about a month ago, formed a society, whose object is to be to agitate for a union of Canada with the United States, held a second meeting at Masonic Hall last evening. A committee appointed at the previous meeting composed of Mr. BATCHELOR and others reported a declaration of principles which, after an animated discussion, was adopted. This document, which it is claimed, fully represents the views of the Canadian population in the United States, is as follows:

1. The configuration of the Continent, the necessities of commercial intercourse, the tendency of the age toward large political agglomerations, all go to prove that it is the duty of American citizens to work for the unification of North America. This Continent should be made a world truly new, where popular liberties can be allied to obedience to the laws, and one in which the immensity of territory should not exclude a cohesion of its constituent parts sufficiently strong to maintain peaceful relations between the most distant members of this Union of sovereign States.

2. In order to prevent the normal evolution of the destinies which carry, one after another, all the bordering States into the orbit of the central nation of America, the Canadian statesmen, supported by the British Government, have bound in an unsteady cluster the provinces of British North America. Instead of the brilliant era of peace and prosperity which this confederation had promised to open for the united provinces, it has sowed everywhere nothing but discord, distrust and ruin. Nothing but a vigorous democracy can replace with advantage today the fiction of the representative system and the impotency of the colonial state prevailing in Canada.

3. More than any other province of the Dominion of Canada, Quebec has suffered from the need of markets for its products, and from the total want of manufactures to employ its idle hands—a state of affairs which has determined an immigration to the United States numbering more than a million of souls, and threatening to leave the finest portion of Lower Canada entirely deserted. With such an alarming fact staring its national existence in the face, it is urgent, therefore, that the Province of Quebec should seek outside of its present connection a prompt and certain means of ridding itself of its political, industrial and commercial embarrassments.

4. Almost with one voice the Province of Quebec calls for a radical change in the present form of government. In spite of the various opinions manifested—statue quo, independence or annexation—the people themselves, instructed by a painful experience, have arrived at this conclusion, the only logical one, namely, that nothing short of a complete union of Canada with the United States will restore the welfare and the position which the resources of the soil and the industry of the inhabitants of Canada give them a clear right to.

5. As Lower Canadians, we cannot see without chagrin the continuous impoverishment of our native country. As American citizens, it is incumbent upon us to endeavor to enlarge the liberty-bearing influence of our adopted country, to multiply its markets, to reduce its expenses by leveling down those hostile frontiers, maintained by dint of custom-house officers and of soldiers, and to remove forever every subject of quarrel between two neighboring nations, who have no other interest but to remain friendly.

6. Considering it would be necessary for the United States to give their assent to any change having in view the intimate connection of Canada with the United States, Canadians should strive to supply, in relation to our country, special information showing to the American people what advantages they would derive from an increase of population and territory in that direction.

7. To realize the objects announced in the preceding resolutions, we, Canadians of New-York, form a society under the name of the "Canadian Union Club of New-York."

8. We are ready to co-operate with associations and individuals who, in the United States or in Canada, share our views and are disposed to help us in pushing through the political union of Canada, our native country, with the United States, our adopted home.

Addresses on the subject were made by Profs. BATCHELOR, BLANCHETTE, F. BOUCHER, and others. The French Canadian population in the United States is principally located in this State in Vermont, and other border States.

The Difficulty in the Gold Exchange Adjusted.

The difficulty in which Mr. ROBERT BAILE was involved with the New-York Gold Exchange, last week, was amicably adjusted, yesterday, through the intervention of friends of Mr. BAILE. It will be remembered that he was suspended for an infraction of the rules, in having engaged in a quarrel with Mr. WALSH, also a member of the Exchange. Subsequently, Mr. BAILE procured an injunction from Judge MCCUNN restraining the officers of the Exchange from executing the sentence. Legal proceedings were about being taken to set aside the injunction, when Mr. BAILE decided to withdraw his suit. Thereupon the Board, at an executive session, yesterday morning, on motion of Mr. WALSH, restored Mr. BAILE to all his privileges in the Board, upon consideration of the following apologetic note:

Henry S. Camblos, Esq., President New-York Gold Exchange:

At the suggestion of several friends, I take the liberty of addressing this communication for the purpose of expressing my deep regret and mortification at the recent unpleasant occurrence between myself and a fellow-member of the Exchange. I am extremely sorry that anything should have occurred through or by me to disturb the peaceful relations and kindly feelings which generally prevail between members of the Exchange, and wish now to withdraw any and all action taken by me, and to offer an apology to each and every officer and member of the Exchange, with a promise to abide by the rules in the future.

ROBERT BAILE.

The Gallant Sixty-Ninth.

One of the companies of this distinguished command, the Irish Grenadier Guards, give their annual celebration in Cooper Institute this evening. Mr. JOHN MITCHEL will give a lecture on the Irish patriots and orators, GRATTAN and O'BRIEN, and many other features of interest are promised. The first Irish soldier that fell in defense of the Union was Capt. HEGARTY, of this company, and on a hundred Southern battle-fields their gallant comrades sleep in death. The survivors and their friends will be assembled tonight, and we hope every seat in Cooper Institute will be crowded to greet them as they deserve.

Commissioners of Emigration—Semi-Monthly Exhibit.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday afternoon at Castle Garden. Bids for the erection of the Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island were opened and referred to the Committee on Lunatic Asylum. The semi-monthly statement shows that the arrivals of alien passengers to Nov. 3 were 191,745; since to Nov. 10, 2,175; not reported on manifest, 4,680; total, 198,590, against 237,596 to same date in 1869. The aggregate receipts to date, including balance of $79,371 66 in bank Jan. 1, were $554,462 50. Current expenses to date, $30,230 28. Balance with the City Chamberlain, $14,392 64.

Fire in Elizabeth—A Man Badly Injured.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out over the kitchen of a house, owned by JOHN KEAN, and occupied by TERRENCE MCCABE and another family. The building was a large old-fashioned dwelling, situated near the junction of Parker and Morris avenues. The entire fire department turned out, but on account of the very high wind, very little could be saved. The loss is estimated at $5,000. A young man, named WILLIAM STRUCK, was hit in the face with great force by a stream of water, and will probably lose his right eye.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 10.

By Judge Cardozo.

Osgood et al. *vs.* John T. King; stay granted on giving bond to pay amount of recovery.

By Judge Brady.

Isham *vs.* Worthington; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 10.

By Judge Larremore.

Otto *vs.* Landman; motion granted and reference ordered.

Palmer *vs.* Parsells; motion granted and reference ordered.

Bellis *vs.* Rockwell; motion granted. Let an order be entered substituting James M. Pidcock as defendant in within-entitled action, in place of defendants named therein, upon payment by them of the sum of $377 (less $10 costs of this motion) to the Clerk of this Court.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 214.—*John B. Brown, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Peter G. Sauerwein.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.—This action was brought by the plaintiff here to recover the sum of $20,000, alleged to have been illegally exacted and collected as per internal revenue duties, by Sauerwein, Collector for the Third Collection District of that State. The case was one of seizure for alleged fraud on the revenues. The suit was originally instituted in the Circuit Court for Baltimore, and the defendant appeared and pleaded, and afterward pleaded to an amended declaration. At this stage of the proceeding the case was removed, on motion of the Collector, to the Federal Court, against the exception of the plaintiff, where it was adjudged that the action was barred by the Statute of Limitations of the State of Maryland. The writ of error seeks to have it declared that, by certain acts of the plaintiff, his action was saved. It is also insisted by the plaintiff in error that no action of Congress can, under the Constitution, remove a case where nothing is involved but the question of a *tort* or trespass committed by one citizen of a State on another; and it matters not that the *tort* was committed by one holding Federal office, and exceeding his lawful authority. So far as justification in such a case depends on acts of Congress, the remedy is after final judgment, if adverse to the justification by writ of error to the State Court.

W. J. Brent and Joseph Hughes, for plaintiff in error; C. H. Hill, Assistant Attorney-General, for defendant.

No. 2[illegible].—*Hazelhurst and Weigond vs. Steamer Lulu.*—Appeal from the Maryland Circuit.—This is a suit in Admiralty to enforce a claim for repairs done to the steamer at the request of the master. The decree of the District Court was in favor of the libelants, all costs to be paid out of the funds [illegible] the sale

of the vessel under an order of the Court; but the Circuit, Chief-Justice CHASE delivering the opinion, reversed that decree, and rendered a decree in favor of the claimants, holding that the circumstances under which the repairs were made indicated that they were made upon the credit of the master, and not of the ship.

Horwitz and Williams for libelants; William Meade Addison for claimant.

No. 213.—*The Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, and C. Durant, et al., vs. Amanda McClure et al.*—Error in the Supreme Court of Iowa.—This is another of the Municipal bond cases. The State Court enjoined the collection of taxes to pay the bonds issued in aid of the railroad, and the case comes here upon the assumption that the decision below impairs the obligation of the contract stated in the bonds.

Submitted by Mr. Grant for plaintiff in error.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

ADMIRALTY DECISION—THE RIGHTS OF OWNERS AND CHARTERERS OF VESSELS.

Charles S. Hewitt vs. The Steam-Propeller Transit, Her Engine, Tackle, &c.—This was a libel filed against the steam-propeller *Transit*, her tackle, &c., for the recovery of a sum of money alleged to be due for supplies furnished to her by the libelant in the months of May and June last, while she was, as alleged, under the control of the National Transportation Company, a corporation duly formed under the laws of Connecticut. The *Transit* was engaged in the business of transporting passengers and goods between the ports of New-York and Hartford, Conn. The goods, it was stated, were supplied on the request of the Company, to the amount of over $500, at reasonable agreed prices. Of this sum, $250 was paid to the libelant, who claims that the materials were furnished on the credit of the ship, the Company being without funds or credit to procure them, without the credit of said vessel. The libelants contended that the steam-boat was in the possession of a party residing in the State of Connecticut, under a charter, who, being in possession, had entire charge of her, and who ran between Hartford and New-York. The goods were, as the libelant states, furnished to the boat on the order of a person on board in the proper capacity to order. When the libelant was notified by the general owner not to trust the vessel longer, he did not. As matter of fact, the goods were sold to the vessel, charged to her, and were needful for her business, and on her credit. It was further set up by the libelant that the vessel was chartered to and in the possession of a person residing in a foreign State, and the party so chartering her is for the time being owner, and can charge her. The cases of the *Grapeshot* and the *James Grey* were relied on as fixing that the credit for supplies to a vessel in a port away from the present owner, that is the person who for the time being owning, is presumed to be on the credit of the vessel. The claimant alleges that the vessel was not under charter, as stated; that the supplies were not necessary, and were not furnished upon the credit of the vessel, but upon the personal credit of the charterer, Wesley Lyon, in the port of New-York; that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case, the vessel being a domestic vessel, enrolled and licensed in the Custom-house in New-York, and owned wholly by a citizen of New-York. The libel is dismissed with costs, it being the opinion of the Court that the matter is within the jurisdiction of the State Courts.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—NOV. 10.

Before Judge Jones and a jury.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE CITY FOR MAINTAINING A NUISANCE.

Edward Healy vs. The Mayor, &c.—The commencement of this action against the City and other parties, owners and contractors of property in Forty-third-street, to recover damages resulting from a fall into an excavation made in the street, has been already reported in the TIMES. It was sought to enforce liability against the City on the ground that it had permitted the maintenance of a public nuisance. After the testimony had been put in, a motion to nonsuit was granted in favor of all the parties, except the spile-driver, and he not having answered, application will have to be made for a Sheriff's jury to assess the damages.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 10.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

LIFE INSURANCE—A UNITED STATES MARSHAL SHOT WHILE SEIZING A TEAM OF HORSES.

Lucius Bradley, Executor of Mr. Clark, vs. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.—The plaintiff in this case is the executor of Clark, who held a policy of insurance, issued by defendant, for the sum of $3,000, on the life of Matthew J. Cluff. On the 25th of February, 1864, Cluff, then being a United States Marshal in the State of Louisiana, attempted, as alleged unlawfully, to seize a team of horses belonging to a man named Fox, in order to enforce a claim for a deed bill. The horses were in charge of a young son of Fox, who resisted this seizure, and killed Cluff by a pistol-shot. The Company refused payment on the ground that the death of the insured was within one of the exceptions of the policy, namely, that it occurred while engaged in a violation of law, and on this ground the complaint was dismissed on the trial below. From the judgment dismissing the complaint the plaintiff now appeals, and contends that, to avoid the policy, the death in such a case must be the necessary result of a violation of law; that it was not such result necessarily in this instance. On the other hand, it was contended, on behalf of the defendants, that the circumstances brought it clearly within the provisions of the policy.

The Court reserved its decision.

Benedict & Benedict for plaintiff and appellant; Alvin C. Bradley for defendant and respondent.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—NOV. 10.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS DAMAGES FOR FALLING INTO A HOLE IN THE SIDEWALK.

Mary Donohoe vs. Moore & Beart.—This action was to recover $5,000 damages by injuries sustained by falling through an imperfect footpath laid over an excavation in the sidewalk of Nos. 51 and 52 Second-avenue. The jury awarded to plaintiff damages in the sum of $1,700.

C. W. Runkle for plaintiff; James Henderson for defendant.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Tappan.

A WILL CASE INVOLVING $1,000,000.

Nelly Hewlet vs. Samuel Wood et al.—The father of the plaintiff and of the leading defendant, named Abraham Wood, died in Brooklyn in 1868, leaving real estate and other property worth about $1,000,000. By the terms of a will in the possession of the defendants the plaintiff is practically disinherited, and all the property given to the defendants. The plaintiff asks that the will be set aside, (on the ground that her father was not in possession of his faculties when he made it,) and an equal distribution of property be made.

The case is still on, and will occupy several days in trial.

John & Anthony for plaintiff; Wakeman & Little for defendants.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
96—Hartshorne vs. Taylor.	106—Same.
97—Bergman vs. Schwartz	107—Same.
98—De La Vergne vs. Conover.	108—Pickert vs. Fink.
99—Bonar vs. Shea.	109—Finck vs. Pickert.
100—Pelletier vs. Walker.	110—Saltus vs. Saltus.
278—Barry vs. Van Vorst.	111—Saltus vs. Lockwood.
101—Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. Varnum.	112—Jauncey vs. Mott.
103—Conz vs. Hudson River R. R.	113—Doran vs. Ferry.
104—In re. Petition of Lucinda L. Morgan, &c.	114—Graham vs. Selover.
105—Same.	116—Mammy vs. Baker.
	117—Ihl vs. 42d-st. R. R.
	118—Hamilton vs. Smith.
	119—Ostrander vs. Rogers.
	120—Field vs. Sutliff.
	121—Braunsdorf vs. Southard.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
2685—Birdseye vs. Monitor Horse Shoe Co.	6643—Skelding vs. Susq. & Wyoming Valley Railroad Co.
3657—Brookfield vs. Russell.	6775—Jessop vs. Guillick.
4249—Stiger vs. Beach.	6855—Reid vs. Lowell.
4409—Gardner vs. Klinge.	7001—Kinney vs. Turner.
5077—Glassar vs. Boehn.	7017—Townsland vs. Fayette.
5169—First Nat Bank of Denver vs. Frink.	7021—Cross vs. Justice.
5677—Frank vs. Dunlap.	7097—Johnson vs. Elsberg.
5097—Poor vs. Bowen.	7187—Hildreth vs. Shepard.
6145—Mooney vs. Mooney.	7217—Curtis vs. Holmes.
6261—Shortland vs. Van Nostrand.	7256½—Rice vs. Diehl.
6345—Willetts vs. Vondersmith.	7361—Taylor vs. Campbell.
6625—Graves vs. Fisk.	7411—Held vs. Boas.
	7467—Watson vs. Jones.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
12—Barber vs. Johnson.	138—Parisen vs. Parisen.
23—Goodkind vs. Bousch.	139—Loftus vs. Hennelly.
24—Kelly vs. Bousch.	146—Schloman vs. Behrens.
25—Reed vs. Bousch.	148—Simmons vs. Erie R. R. Co.
50—McAndrews vs. Isaacs.	159—Scott vs. Reymert.
51—Same vs. Same.	161—Fudickar vs. Guardian Mut. Ins. Co.
69—Schlomer vs. Behrens.	163—Application of Mayor, &c.
75—Prouts vs. Haggerty.	164—Same.
83—Baylis vs. Braddick.	9—Fleiss vs. Fay.
111—Fine vs. Starr.	10—Same vs. Same.
112—Marshal vs. James.	77—Vanverand vs. Tallman.
115—Novotung vs. Heshol.	102—Demarest vs. Sproull.
122—Society for Reform of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Diers.	156—Davison vs. Davison.
124—Gibon vs. Aker.	
126—Kallenberg vs. Trautman.	

Call No. 166—Ruck vs. Steinmetz.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.

Nos.	Nos.
349—Burnham vs. Thurman.	47—Farr vs. Kelly.
333—Thompson vs. Brown.	59—Green vs. Hughes.
339—Wisser vs. O'Brien.	37—Schweiger vs. Kelly.
351—Baetz vs. The Third-av. R. R. Co.	83—Reed vs. Brammer.
469—Belman vs. Kennedy.	89—Gray vs. McHeller.
442—Chapman Slate Co. vs. Galt.	95—Greentree vs. Rosenstock.
444—Stockbridge vs. Sullivan.	99—Collins vs. Mosium.
	101—French vs. Kelly.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
381—Backman vs. Williamson.	383—Tupper vs. N. Y. and Troy Steam-boat Co.
232—Barber vs. Louis.	385—Young vs. Kelly.
	386—Townsend vs. Peyser.

Set Down Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
195—Oppenheimer vs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.	105—Schneider vs. Ahern.
316—Schoening vs. Van Pelt.	91—Blum vs. Hildreth.
353—Moniett vs. Hadendorf.	162—Greene vs. Harris.
221—Van Saun vs. Farley.	166—Manhattan Brass Co. vs. Union Braiding Co.
274—Lefferts vs. Melville.	81—De Rouge vs. Hodges.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
381—Buckman vs. Williamson.	228—Haight vs. Zimmerman.
161—Morehead vs. Morss.	157—Green vs. N. Y. Cen. R. R.
315—White vs. Frink.	181—Goilet vs. Spofford.
212—Levy vs. Schomberger.	183—Same vs. Same.
361—Wood vs. Ryckman.	224—Moizerheimer vs. Nicks.
311—Cazade vs. Trainor.	374—Paris vs. Kelly.
350—Elsing vs. O'Donnell.	382—Thompson vs. Wheeler.
363—Yocum vs. Kelly.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4090—Nash vs. Hodges.	4280—Alexander vs. Cohen.
4263—Bichof vs. Buck.	4282—Wilhelm vs. Hayman.
4774—Schangar vs. Cudling.	4283—Whitney vs. Ulster Coal and Iron Co.
4275—Rapp vs. Bedrossien.	4284—Grantz vs. Sohnes.
4276—Van Cott vs. Asa.	4285—Kidd vs. Dugan.
4278—Cook vs. Casoni.	4255—Easterling vs. Tryon.
4279—Jacobron vs. Lampe.	4257—Adams vs. Reid.
4281—Barry vs. Bowery Savings Bank.	

Part II.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4065—French vs. Wilson.	4265—Hilton vs. Barclay.
4249—Egwood vs. Alkinson.	4261—Slattery vs. Dirnel.
4258—Elle vs. Grisold.	4267—Ficking vs. Fargo.
4259—Wallam vs. Sherman.	4268—Atherton vs. Hennessy.
4260—Sallinger vs. Bressel.	4269—Swift vs. Havens.
4262—Hawly vs. McKay.	4270—Bamburg vs. Ahrenheim.
4263—Bennjim vs. Kohler.	
4264—Knickerbocker Ins. Co. vs. Gray.	

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 10.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...113⅜	10 Metropolitan B'k..130
5,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '62.108⅜	10 Fourth N. Bank...107¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.107⅝	5 do.....107
10,500 U.S. 5-20 C., '65,n.109⅜	100 Mar. M. Co., b. c.. 7¼
11,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67,c.109⅜	200 do..... 7⅛
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.106⅜	100 Mariposa Pref..... 10¼
4,000 Tenn. 6s, old.... 61	100 do..... 10⅛
3,000 Virginia 6s, old.. 66	100 Pac. Mail S. Co.... 42¼
10,000 Va. 6s, R., old... 50½	50 do..... 42⅛
5,000 N. C. 6s, o.bds.. 47	25 Am. M. Un. Ex.... 45½
15,000 do..... 46⅞	400 Wells-Far. Ex., b.c 36
1,000 N. Car. F.A., '66. 39¼	700 N. Y. C. & H. R... 93⅛
2,000 Georgia St. 6s... 80¼	300 do.....b3. 93⅛
27,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July. 72½	300 do.....b. c. 93⅛
	100 do..... 93⅛
5,000 do..... 72¾	800 do..... 93⅛
3,000 do..... 72½	900 do.....b3. 93⅛
10,000 do., Ap. & Oct.. 71⅛	12,500 N.Y.C. & H. C.. 88⅛
15,000 do..... 71⅛	200 Erie Railway..b.c. 23⅛
2,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 91¾	60 Reading Railroad.102⅛
5,000 do..... 91¾	10 L. S. & M. So..... 94⅛
8,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s,'83. 89½	25 do..... 94⅜
1,000 N.Y. Cen. 7s,'76.100	400 do.....b. c. 94⅛
3,000 M. S. S. F. b., '83 97⅛	20 Panama Railroad. 73
5,000 Cen. Pac. G. b.. 90⅞	100 do..... 73⅛
9,000 Un. Pac. 1st M.. 82⅜	300 Union Pacific R.... 23⅛
1,000 Un. Pac. 10s, In. 72	50 do..... 23⅛
2,000 Ch. & N.W., 1st. 94	30 Illinois Cen. R..... 137
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d M., Pref..... 81	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.. 90¼
	50 N. J. Central..b.c.109⅜
10,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. 92⅛	400 Chic. & R. Island.113⅛
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.. 84	50 do.....113⅛
1,000 Ch. & N. W. C.. 88⅛	200 Mil. & St. Paul.... 61⅛
5,000 Mor. & E. 1st M.100	50 do..... 62
5,000 O. & M. 1st M... 99½	100 M. & St. P. Pf.b.c. 81
2,000 Cle. & P. 4th M. 78	200 Tol., W. & West.... 53⅛
5,000 D. & S. C. 1st M. 95	30 Del., L. & West....111
10 Am. Ex. Bank.....111	300 do.....110⅛
20 Cen. Nat. Bank....103½	50 Chic. & Alton R...117⅛
100 West. Un. Tel..... 41⅜	100 Ohio & Miss R.... 33
25 do..... 41⅜	100 St. L. & I. Mount. 47⅛
100 do.....b. c. 41⅜	200 Mor. & Essex R.... 92
100 do.....s10. 41⅜	13 Chic., Bur. & Q....151
800 do..... 41⅜	200 H. & St. Joseph....110¼
700 do..... 41⅜	200 do.....110⅛
900 do.....b3. 41⅛	200 do.....110
2,500 do..... 41⅜	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref...119⅛
2,700 do..... 41⅛	100 C., C. & Ind. Cen.. 18⅛
	100 Long Island R.... 67⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '64.107⅜	2100 N. Y. Cen. & H... 93
49,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67.109⅜	500 do..... 92⅜
1,500 U. S. 5-20, C., '68, small.....109⅜	800 do.....b3 93
	300 do.....bet. c. 92⅜
6,000 Va. St. 6s, old.. 66	100 do.....b3 93⅛
1,000 N. Car. 6s, Sp.T. 21½	100 do..... 93⅛
10,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n. Jan. and July. 73¼	400 do..... 92⅛
	100 do.....s3 92⅛
10,000 do.Ap.& Oct. 71½	10,000 N.Y.C.& H.Ctfs 88⅛
1,000 Mo. St. 6s..... 91⅝	10,000 do..... 88
4,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st 82⅛	100 Erie R..... 23⅛
2,000 Un. Pac. 10s,Inc 73	200 Reading R.....102⅛
5,000 do..... 73⅛	50 do.....102
5,000 Col., C.& I.C.1st 82⅜	400 Lake S. & M. So.. 94⅛
9,000 do..... 82⅛	400 do.....bet. c. 94⅛
2,000 Cen. Pac. R.G.B 90	100 Illinois Cen.....136⅛
2,000 Mor. & Es. C. B 90	100 Chi. & N.W. Pf.b3 90
6,000 St. L.&I. M.1st 88⅜	300 do.....bet. c. 90
100 Canton Co..... 70	200 do..... 89⅞
100 Adams Ex.....s60 67⅛	100 N. J. Cen.....109⅛
100 Am. M. Union Ex. 45⅛	200 Chi. & R. I.....113⅛
5 do..... 46	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.b3 80⅛
100 do.....b30. 45⅛	100 do..... 80⅛
600 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 41⅛	200 Del., Lack. & W...110⅛
100 Pac. M. St. Co.b.c. 42⅜	200 do.....110
200 Mariposa Pref.b.c. 10⅛	100 Ohio & Miss..... 33
100 do..... 10⅛	155 Morris & Essex... 92
5 New-Jersey R.....114⅛	100 Han. & St.J.Pref.119
10 do.....114⅛	5 N.Y.& N.H.Scrip.145

THURSDAY, Nov. 10—P. M.

Business in the Public Funds shows but little animation. The floating supply of the coin-bearing issues, particularly the six ₱ cent. obligations, is in excess of the current requirements of the local market, and values show less firmness. The Board dealings have been limited in amount. Sixes of 1881 sold at 113⅜; Five-twenties of 1862 at 108⅜; 1864s at 107⅜; old 1865s at 107¼; new do., at 109⅛; 1867s, which were in most request, at 109⅛; 1868s at 109⅜, and Ten-forties at 106⅛. The London advices quoted the latter off a fraction from the closing figures of yesterday, or to 87¼@87⅜, against 87⅜ last evening. The Treasury office had offers of Five-twenties to the amount of $3,432,200, in response to the proposal to purchase a million. The Department took only the million advertised for, at from 107.16@107.24. The general market closed dull but about steady, at the modified rates made in the earlier transactions.

OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20S TO SINKING FUND—SEPT. 1.

Chas. Allardice.
8,400 '65, n.....107.28
10,000 '64.....107.27
7,000 '65.....107.24
4,600 '65, n.....107.23

Marx & Co.
50,000 '65, c., n.....107.23
50,000 '65, c., n.....107.25
50,000 '65, c., n.....107.26

Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.
39,350 '64, c.....107.26
15,400 '65, r., o.....107.26
18,200 '62, r.....107.26
500 '64, r.....107.26
200 '65, c., o.....107.26
1,000 '65, r., n.....107.26
1,000 '67, r.....107.26
3,900 '67, c.....107.26
48,750 '65, c., n.....107.26
21,700 '65, c., n.....107.27
20,000 '65, c., n.....107.28
20,000 '65, c., n.....107.29
20,000 '65, c., n.....107.36
20,000 '65, c., n.....107.30
20,000 '65, c., n.....107.31
20,000 '68, c., n.....107.32
20,000 '65, c., n.....107.33
20,000 '65, c., n.....107.34
10,000 '65, c., n.....107.35

Farley & Titus.
48,500 '65, r., o.....107.73

H. F. Verhuven, Cashier.
20,000 '67.....107.33

Jay Cooke & Co.
32,500 '62, r.....107.24
9,600 '64, r.....107.24
120,000 '64, c.....107.24
55,150 '65, r.....107.24
782,750 '65, c., n.....107.24

G. F. Baker, Cashier.
50,000 '62, r.....107.17
200 '64, r.....107.17
400 '65, r., o.....107.17
1,000 '65, r., n.....107.17
3,600 '67, r.....107.17
4,050 '67, c.....107.17
1,650 '65, c., n.....107.17

Taussig, Fisher, & Co.
25,000 '65, c., n.....107.30
10,000 '65, c., n.....107.28
15,000 '65, c., n.....107.26
500 '67, r.....107.30
15,000 '65, c., n.....107.33
10,000 '65, c., n.....107.35
20,000 '65, c., n.....107.38

Ed. Sweet & Co.
10,000 '65, c., n.....107.32
10,000 '67, c.....107.32
15,000 '67, r.....107.32
5,000 '64, c.....107.32
20,000 '67, c.....107.45
10,000 '64, c.....107.36
30,000 '65, c., n.....107.36
5,000 '67, c.....107.36
100,000 '65, c., n.....107.19
10,000 '62, r.....107.19
3,500 '64, c.....107.19
2,500 '65, c., n.....107.19
1,500 '67, c.....107.19
25,000 '65, r., o.....107.32
5,000 '65, c., n.....107.20
5,000 '65, c., n.....107.25
5,000 '65, c., n.....107.30
5,000 '65, c., n.....107.35
10,000 '65, c., n.....107.23
10,000 '65, c., n.....107.26
10,000 '65, c., n.....107.28
20,000 '65, c., n.....107.31
10,000 '65, c., n.....107.36
10,000 '65, c., n.....107.37
10,000 '67, c.....107.26
10,000 '67, c.....107.31
10,000 '67, c.....107.32
10,000 '67, c.....107.35
10,000 '67, c.....107.36
10,000 '67, c.....107.37
10,000 '67, c.....107.39
10,000 '67, c.....107.40
10,000 '67, c.....107.30
10,000 '67, c.....107.32
10,000 '64, c.....107.35
10,000 '67, c.....107.37
20,000 '65, c., o.....107.39
2,000 '62, r.....107.30

A. Freidmand.
40,000 '65, c., o.....107.37

Bates & Brown.
20,000 '65, n.....107.23
50,000 '65, n.....107.31
10,000 '65, n.....107.27
30,000 '64.....107.59
19,100 '64.....107.30
20,900 '65, n.....107.28
15,000 '62, r.....107.26
15,000 '65, n.....107.24
10,000 '65, n.....107.23
10,000 '65, n.....107.22

W. T. Hatch & Son.
50,000 '65, c., n.....107.67

Reid, Leo & Content.
50,000 '65, c., n.....107.74

C. H. Oaley, Assistant Manager.
10,000 '65, c., n.....107.29
10,000 '64, c.....107.32
10,000 '65, c., n.....107.39
10,000 '65, c., n.....107.49
10,000 '65, c., n.....107.31
10,000 '65, c., n.....107.34
20,000 '67, c.....107.28

Hatch & Foote.
2,000 '64.....107.29
20,000 '65, o.....107.30
20,000 '65, n.....107.19
500 '65, r.....107.19
4,500 '67, r.....107.26
10,000 '67, c.....107.28
10,000 '67, c.....107.29

C. P. Bailey.
10,500 '62, r.....107.16
5,000 '67, c.....107.50

H. E. Alexander.
4,500 '67, r.....107.35
3,500 '67, c.....107.45
2,000 '67, c.....107.50

Woershoeffer & Co.
10,000 '65, c., n.....107.27
10,000 '65, c., n.....107.29
10,000 '65, c., n.....107.31
10,000 '65, c., n.....107.33
10,000 '65, c., n.....107.35
10,000 '65, c., n.....107.37
15,000 '65, c., n.....107.39

Baker & Kitchen.
3,300 '67, c.....107.27
3,000 '65, c., n.....107.21
10,000 '65, c., n.....107.31
11,000 '65, c., n.....107.32
12,000 '65, c., n.....107.33
13,000 '65, c., n.....107.34
14,000 '65, c., n.....107.35
15,000 '65, c., n.....107.36
16,000 '65, c., n.....107.37
17,000 '65, c., n.....107.38
18,000 '65, c., n.....107.39
19,000 '65, c., n.....107.40
20,000 '65, c., n.....107.41
21,000 '65, c., n.....107.42
22,000 '65, c., n.....107.43
23,000 '65, c., n.....107.44
24,000 '65, c., n.....107.45
25,000 '65, c., n.....107.46
26,000 '65, c., n.....107.47
27,000 '65, c., n.....107.48
28,000 '65, c., n.....107.49
29,000 '64, c., n.....107.50
30,000 '65, c., n.....107.51
31,000 '65, c., n.....107.52

Leland Bros. & Co.
50,000 '67, c.....107.29
50,000 '67, c.....107.34
3,000 '67, r.....107.28
7,000 '65, c., n.....107.26

John J. Cisco & Son.
30,000 '65, r., o.....107.58
31,000 '67, c.....107.58

Nat. Currency Bank.
10,500 '67.....107.23
6,500 '65, n.....107.23

Fredk. Brown.
2,000 '65, r.....107.35
1,200 '62, c.....107.35
400 '65, c., o.....107.35
5,500 '65, c., n.....107.35
5,400 '67, c.....107.35
500 '68, c.....107.35

$3,432,700

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF UNITED STATES 5-20s.

Chas. Allardice.
$4,500 '65.....107.24
4,600 '65, n.....107.23

National Currency Bank.
10,500 '67.....107.23
6,500 '65, n.....107.23

G. F. Baker, Cashier.
50,000 '62, r.....107.17
200 '64, r.....107.17
400 '65, r.....107.17
1,000 '65, r., n.....107.17
3,600 '67, r.....107.17
4,050 '67, c.....107.17
1,650 '65, c.....107.17

Ed. Sweet & Co.
100,000 '65, c., n.....107.19
10,000 '62, r.....107.19
3,500 '64, c.....107.19
2,500 '65, c., n.....107.19
1,500 '67, c.....107.19
5,000 '65, c., n.....107.20
10,000 '65, c., n.....107.22

Hatch & Foote.
500 '65, r., n.....107.19
20,000 '65, n.....107.19

Marx & Co.
50,000 '65, c., n.....107.23

C. P. Bailey.
10,500 '62, r.....107.16

Baker & Kitchen.
3,000 '65, c., n.....107.21

Bates & Brown.
20,000 '65, n.....107.23
10,000 '65, n.....107.24
10,000 '65, n.....107.23
10,000 '65, n.....107.22

Jay Cooke & Co.
32,500 '62, r.....107.24
9,600 '64, r.....107.24
120,000 '64, c.....107.24
55,150 '65, r.....107.24
429,250 '65, c., n.....107.24

$1,000,000

There has been rather more spirit in the Gold speculation. The dealings at the Board have been somewhat heavier. Through the forenoon the price varied little from the closing figures of yesterday, having been steady at 110⅛@110⅜. In the afternoon there was an advance of 110⅜, under reports of weakness in financial values in London, and a variety of more or less disturbing rumors, including one to the effect that the Bank of England was about to advance its rate for Money to three ₱ cent. The chief business of the day was transacted during the later half, and the price was quoted firm at the close at 110⅜, the highest point reached, as against 110⅜ last evening. In the Gold Loan market rates ranged from 1@4 ₱ cent. for carrying, to flat on the borrowing side. The call for coin for prompt delivery was less active. The Treasury Office disbursed about $600,000 of coin interest on the November account, and to-morrow will probably add $750,000 to the aggregate of these payments. This free outflow of Government coin relieves the pressure for actual Gold in the open market, and operates against buoyancy in rates. The coin balance of the local office this evening is $60,916,011. The Customs revenue was $465,000. The Gold Exchange Bank clearances were $35,782,000, against $30,091,000 yesterday. The treasure export by the *Batavia* was only $96,438. The foreign exchanges have been called firm on the basis of 109⅛@109⅜ for prime sixty-day Sterling bills, but has not been active. The main call was said to have been for the purpose of making remittances, on account of the November Coupons. A very limited offering of Commercial Bills has been noted, and rates have been quoted strong on the better class. The Cotton receipts at the ports, to-day, were up to 21,414 bales, against 13,606 bales last Thursday, making the total thus far this week 110,562 bales, against 90,457 bales same portion of last week, and showing an increase of 20,105 bales on the current week's account. The present promise is of a grand total for the whole week of considerably over 120,000 bales. The local market was weak on early deliveries, but firm on contracts for the Winter months, with a moderate trade. The feature of the Produce Exchange business of interest to Foreign Exchange dealers was the increased export movement in Wheat, which was on a lower basis as to the price of Spring, and somewhat firmer on Winter growths. The ocean freight market yielded a fraction by sail, and favored shippers generally.

The Railway speculation has been irregular as to value through the day, and there has been some hesitancy in the upward movement, chiefly due to the sales to realize the advantage of the steady improvement of the past few days, and not to any determined effort to check the buoyancy or to depress prices. The dealings were extensive in the more popular stocks in the current movement. New-York Central sold largely, opening strong up to 93⅜, receding to 92⅜, and closing about steady at this price. Lake Shore ranged from 94⅜ down to 94⅛, at which latter price it stood on the final sales. North-west Preferred went off from 90⅛ to 89⅞, and closed at 89⅞. Rock Island held its ground well, varying only from 113⅛ to 113⅜. It left off at 113⅜. Ohio and Mississippi sold at from 33⅛@32⅞, and wound up at 33. Reading ranged from 102@102⅛, closing at 102⅛. There were heavy transactions in Western Union Telegraph, which continued the main feature of the Miscellaneous List, and which sold from 41⅜ down to 41, leaving off at 41⅜, as against 41⅛ last evening. The extremes on Pacific Mail were 41⅞@42⅜, and the final quotation was 42⅜. Mariposa Common sold at 7⅛@7⅛; do. Preferred at 10⅛@10⅜. Canton Company brought 70. The general market closed with a steady appearance at the ruling figures.

The following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 10.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	106⅜	106⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅜	109⅜
American Gold Coin	110⅜	110⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅛	60⅛
New-York Central & Hudson	93⅛	92⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88⅛	87⅜
Reading Railroad	102⅛	102⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅛	113⅜
North-west Common	81⅛	80⅜
North-west Preferred	90⅛	89⅞
Pacific Mail Company	42⅛	42⅜
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	80⅜
St. Paul Common	61⅛	61⅛
Lake Shore	94⅜	94⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅛	33
Toledo and Wabash	53½	53⅛
Western Telegraph	41½	41⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10.

Gold receipts	$1,091,119 15
Gold payments	1,229,960 29
Gold balance	60,916,010 82
Currency receipts	1,338,696 50
Currency payments	589,445 55
Currency balance	9,100,948 79
Customs	465,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81.....113⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65.....109⅛
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81.....113⅛	5-20 reg., '67.....109⅛
5-20 reg., '62.....107⅛	5-20 coup., '67.....109⅛
5-20 coup., '62.....108⅛	5-20 reg., '68.....109⅛
5-20 reg., '64.....107⅛	5-20 coup., '68.....109⅛
5-20 coup., '64.....107⅛	10-40 reg.....106⅛
5-20 reg., '65.....107⅛	10-40 coup.....106⅛
5-20 coup., '65.....107½	6s Currency.....111⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65.....109⅛	

The continued activity in South Carolina Sixes, at buoyant prices, was the feature of the State Bond List. The January and July Sixes sold at from 72½@73¼; April and October at 71⅛@71½. North Carolina Old Sixes were sought after at 46⅞@47, while the Special Tax Sixes were quiet at 21½; Funding Act Bonds of 1866, 39½; Georgia Sixes were in some demand at 80¼; Old Tennessees, 61. There was a better inquiry for the Old Virginia Sixes at 66 for the coupons and 50½ for the registered bonds; also for Missouri Sixes at 91¾@91⅞. The bids for State Bonds at the Board were as follows:

Tenn. 6s, old.....61⅛	Ark. 6s. Funded.....63
Tenn. 6s, n. bds.....60⅛	Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft.S.I 65
Va. 6s, old.....66	Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '81.....102
Va. 6s, new bds.....62⅛	Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '86.....103⅛
Va. 6s, reg., old.....50	Ill. Canal bds., '70.....100
Va. 6s, reg., '68.....59½	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77.....100
Va. 6s, reg., '67.....58	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79.....100
Ga. 6s.....79	Ill. War Loan.....100
Ga. 7s, new bds.....91	Ind. 6 ₱ ct. W. L.....100
N. Car. 6s, old.....47⅛	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '73.....100
N. Car. F. A., '66.....39	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '78.....101
N. Car. F. A., n. bds.....26⅛	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '83.....101
N. Car. F. A., S. T.....20⅛	Mich. 7 ₱ ct., '78.....101
S. Car. 6s.....87	N. Y. Reg. B. L.....106⅛
S. Car. new bds.....72⅛	N. Y. Cou. B. L.....106⅛
S. Car., April & Oct.....71⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72.....104
Mo. 6s.....91⅜	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73.....104
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is.....91⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74.....104
La. 6s.....71	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75.....104
La. 6s, L. bds.....72	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77.....104
La. 8s, L. bds.....89	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78.....100
La. 7s, Penitentiary.....72	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74.....100
Conn. 6s.....101	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75.....100
Alabama 8s.....100⅛	

In the Railway Mortgages there was a fair business reported. Central Pacific Sixes met a ready sale at the uniform quotations of 90⅞@91. New-York Central Sevens of 1876 brought 100; the Sixes of 1883, 89½. The Morris and Essex Firsts sold at 100, and the Construction Bonds at 90. Toledo and Wabash Firsts were in request at 92½, and Seconds at 84. Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Firsts were sought after at 82¼@82⅜, Chicago and North-western Firsts at 94, and the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Firsts at 90. Union Pacific Sixes were dealt in at 82⅜, and the Income Bonds at 73@73⅛. The bids at the Board were as follows:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....89½	Tol. & Wab. con. con. 81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 88⅛	Gt. West. 1st, '68.....100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.....87	Gt. West. 1st, '88.....87⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....100	Gt. West. 2d, '93.....81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, c., '76.....100	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.....80⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76.....100	Ill. & S. Iowa, 1st.....80
Erie 1st ext.....96	Gal. & Chi. 2d.....95⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79.....93⅛	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....97⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83.....85	Morris & Es. 1st.....100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80.....85	Morris & Es. 2d.....95⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88.....81	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....98
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 91	N. J. Con. 2d.....100½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F.'85.104⅛	N. J. Cen. new bds.....101
Harlem 1st.....99	P., F. W. & Chi. 1st.....104⅛
Harlem, C. M. & S. F. 90⅛	P., F. W. & Chi. 2d.....91¼
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.....92⅛	P., F. W. & Chi. 3d.....91⅛
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.....117	Clev. & Pitts. 2d.....
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.111⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.....93
Mich. S. 7 ₱ ct., '85.....	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.....77⅛
M. S. & N.I.,S.F.7 ₱ c. 97	Chi. & Alt. 1st.....102
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.....86⅛	Chi. & Alt. inc.....91
Cen. Pac. bds.....90⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st.....99⅛
Union Pac. 1st bds.....82⅛	Ohio & Miss. con.....87⅛
U. Pac. Ld. Grants, 7s 72⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.....93
U. Pac. inc. 10s.....73	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.....88⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75.....100	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s.....105
Alt. & T. H. 1st.....95	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10 92⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d, pf.....81	Mil. & St. P. 1st.....93
Chi. & N. W., S. F.....97	Chi. & Mil. 1st.....90
Chi. & N. W., 1st.....93	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.....82
Consol. 7 ₱ ct. con.....87⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 2d.....82
Lack. & West. bds.....100⅛	Tol., P. & W. E. D.....80
Del., L. & W. 1st.....99	Tol., P. & W. W. D.....80
Del., L. & W. 2d.....94	Tol., P. & W. 2d.....66
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.....92⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....97
Tol. & Wab. 2d.....83⅛	Bos., H. & E., guar.....28
Tol. & Wab. eq. bds.....78⅛	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.....83⅛

City Bank Stocks were in light demand. American Exchange sold at 111; Central National at 103¾; Metropolitan at 130; Fourth National at 107@107¼. Express Stocks were without notable movement. The bids for Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares at the Board were as follows:

New-York.....139	Continental.....94
Manhattan.....148	St. Nicholas.....118
Merchants'.....116	Commonwealth.....70
Mechanics'.....135	Importers' & Traders'.156
Union.....136	Park.....166
America.....145	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank.100
City.....210	Central National.....103⅛
Phenix.....105	Fourth National.....107
Tradesmen's.....151⅛	Ninth National.....108
Fulton.....160	Tenth National.....128
National.....116	Del. & Hud. Canal.....120⅛
Merchants' Exchange.102	Pennsylvania Coal.....220
Seventh Ward.....111	Spring Mountain Coal 33
Commerce.....123	Canton Co., Balt.....70
Broadway.....300	Western Union Tel.....41⅛
Ocean.....70	Quicksilver Mining.....5
Mercantile.....128	Quicksilver Pref.....7½
American Exchange..111	Mariposa Mining.....7⅛
Chatham.....165	Mariposa Pref.....10⅛
Bank of N. America..105	Boston Water Power. 18⅛
Hanover.....100	Adams Express.....67⅛
Irving.....118	Wells-Fargo Express. 36
Metropolitan.....129⅛	Wells-Far. Ex. Scrip. 2½
Grocers'.....118	American Express.....45⅛
East River.....111	United States Ex.....33⅛
Market.....125	Pacific Mail.....42⅛
Nassau.....110	Atlantic Mail.....21
Corn Exchange.....128	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 10.

Telegraphed to Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100	100½
City 6s, New	102⅜	102⅝
Camden and Amboy	114⅜	115
Pennsylvania Central	39⅛	39½
Reading	102⅜	102½
Lehigh Valley	59⅜	59⅝
Catawissa Preferred	38⅜	38⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅜	26½
Northern Central	43	43½
Lehigh Navigation	32⅜	32½
Lehigh Gold Loan	89⅛	89½

All phases of the Money market remain as previously reported. The supply on call is easy at 4 per cent. to the Government houses, and 5 per cent. as the prevailing rate to the leading Stock Exchange firms. A good inquiry is noted for prime commercial paper at from 7@8½ per cent. per annum, as the extremes, and a comparatively limited offering of the better class of names. The City banks report no special drain of currency, and are seemingly less apprehensive of any heavy or embarrassing calls from the interior during the remainder of the season, than they were at the beginning of the month. The exchanges at the Clearing House today were $75,218,846; and the resulting balances, $3,088,527. The Government Office disbursed $539,456 in currency, and closed on a balance of $9,100,949.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 26th October gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,105,585	Increase	£5,283
Public deposits	4,626,864	Decrease	97,052
Other deposits	18,058,723	Decrease	272,134
Government securities	12,651,631	Decrease	479,311
Other securities	15,471,615	Decrease	181,946
Notes unemployed	12,347,205	Increase	286,780

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,827,465, being a decrease of £303,195; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,999,162, showing an increase of £32,804 when compared with the preceding return.

The Boston *Transcript* of Nov. 9 says:

"The public will be glad to learn that there is good prospect of an arrangement by which the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad will be completed from Boston to Hartford by the 1st of May. It was stated at the hearing before the United States Court this morning that such was the case, and the subject was postponed till the 29th inst., to give the parties an opportunity to settle upon the precise terms. It is understood that Mr. MUNSON, the contractor, will build the road for a much less sum in cash than to be paid in certificates of indebtedness to be issued by the Courts of Connecticut. The sum of $300,000 was mentioned in Court as the whole amount to be paid, instead of $400,000; the contractor to have until May 1, instead of Jan. 1, and the certificates to be cashed by bondholders at 20 per cent. discount. It really looks as though the road would now be completed to Hartford; but it would have been better to have the work done at once, even at a greater price."

The Revenue Commissioner has issued the following notice:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1870.

The time within which distillers are required to procure and attach meters is hereby extended to such date as shall hereafter be ordered.

Very respectfully,
J. W. DOUGLAS, Acting Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST. NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1870.

☞ THE FUNDING OF UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTIES into a first-class security, paying the same rate of interest, (six per cent., gold,) and which cannot be called in under twenty-five years without the consent of the holder, may now be effected at a clear profit of about Twenty per cent., by exchanging them for the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The advantage of the exchange is shown thus:

$5,000 5-20s *bring today*.$5,487 50—*ann. int. in gold*.$300
$6,000 C.P.R.R.Gld.Bds. 5,460 00—ann. int. in gold. 360
Gain,$1,000 in Bds.,in cash.$27 50—gain in ann. inc.. $60

The Central Pacific Bonds have the advantage of a ready market on both sides of the Atlantic, of regular quotations at the Stock Exchange, and are based on a finished and equipped road, already placed on a stable and profitable basis.

Having originally negotiated these bonds, and being thoroughly acquainted with their soundness and value, we have introduced them as a specialty in our regular business in connection with our dealings in Government securities, and recommend them without hesitation to our friends and customers desiring to make investments or to fund their five-twenties upon advantageous terms, without reduction of interest.

FISK & HATCH.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	3	Hides, bdls.	489
Broom-corn, bales	37	Leather, sides	8,901
Bees-wax, pkgs.	1	Resin, bbls.	968
Cotton, bales	3,911	Pork, bbls.	36
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	44	Beef, pkgs.	1,171
Eggs, bbls.	1,132	Cut-meats, pkgs.	137
Flour, bbls.	25,769	Grease, pkgs.	29
Corn-meal, bbls.	125	Butter, pkgs.	1,962
Corn-meal, bags	778	Cheese, pkgs.	4,025
Wheat, bushels	332,147	Tallow, pkgs.	77
Corn, bushels	16,570	Tallow Oil, bbls.	47
Malt, bushels	2,020	Oil, Lard, bbls.	30
Barley, bushels	8,824	Starch, boxes	3,000
Oats, bushels	44,783	Sumac, bags	121
Grass-seed, bushels	692	Spelter, slabs	644
Beans, bushels	320	Tobacco, hhds.	46
B. W. Flour, pkgs.	150	Tobacco, boxes	11
Hops, bales	521	Whisky, bbls.	447
Hides, No.	368	Wool, bales	150

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Batavia*, for Liverpool—7,916 bushels Wheat, 735 bales Cotton, 494 boxes Cheese, 257 pkgs. Leather, 187 bags Regulus, 11 cases machinery, 1 case Pumps.

By the steamer *Columbia*, for Glasgow—44 bags Cloves, 38 hhds. Tobacco, 17 casks Sperm Oil, 16 cases Sewing-machines, 24 cases Machinery, 1 case Lace-leather, 47 tcs. Beef, 23,067 bushels Wheat, 218 bags Clover-seed, 374 bales Cotton, 1,600 bbls. Flour, 327 pkgs. Fish-oil, 15 casks Fish-foots.

By the brig *Antilles*, for Glasgow—6,000 bbls. Flour, 6,360 bushels Corn, 10,708 bushels Wheat, 3,600 Staves.

By the bark *Rival*, for Limerick—16,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Ibis*, for Cork and orders—19,631 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Rajah of Sarawak*, for Queenstown and orders—21,886 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Bore*, for Constantinople—7,870 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *S. E. Voorhees*, for Trieste—2,101 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Allemania*, for Hamburg—103 bales Cotton, 36 bbls. Syrup, 33 pkgs. Bees-wax, 50 ceroons Tobacco, 100 cases Tobacco, 250 boxes Extract Quercitron, 16 pkgs. Fish-oil, 1,800 bbls. Resin, 147 hhds. Tallow, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 4 bbls. Sperm Oil, 204 cases Sewing-machines, 244 boxes Clocks, 44 boxes Preserves, 17 boxes Drugs, 162 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 1 case Rubber Shoes, 1,185 bags Seed, 73 bdls. Whalebone, 15 cases Oil Peppermint, 9 cases Spokes, 25 bbls Maizena, 500 bags Coffee, 60 boxes Flavine, 22 pkgs. Casings, 17 cases Hardware, 10 cases Essential Oil, 46,700 lbs. Grease, 8 cases Cigars.

ASHES—Pots continue quiet at $6 75@$7 25. Pearls rule dull and heavy at $8 50@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been quite dull at 31½c.@32½c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a very moderate inquiry for all styles. Prices have been quoted nominally steady. Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$3 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf, Pegged, $3 25@$3 65; Men's Calf, Sewed, $3@$6 50; Boys' Calf, Pegged, $2 50@$3 75; Youths', $1 75@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, 75c.@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 25; Boys' Split and Kip Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 25@$2 55; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' Congress, $1 15@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 90c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1 05@$1 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid Balmorals, $1 20@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 50@$2 50; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 50@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1, ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Have been quoted steady, with a fair demand noted for most kinds, including Common to North River Hard at $8 50@$9; Croton, $12@$15, and Philadelphia Front at $28@$30, ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been dull and nominal, including Adamantine, light weight, 14c.@16c.; Plain Sperm, 30c.; Patent Sperm, 40c., ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in moderate demand at $1 80@$1 90 as the range of brands, ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been in quite moderate request, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12; do. House do., $15; Newcastle Gas, $9 50 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $5 50@$6 75 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COCOA—Has been very quiet at about former prices. Guayaquil, in bond, 9c.@9½c., gold; Caracas, in bond, 16c.@18c., gold; Maracaibo, in bond, 24c.@25c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The market for Rio and Santos remained firm, but was not active; sales 3,163 bags Rio, ex steamer *Rainton*, on private terms, and at Hampton Roads, 3,500 bags Santos, ex *Laura*, at 11c., gold, in bond. For East and West India Coffee, there was a fair trade demand at steady rates; sales have been made within a few days of 831 bags Costa Rica; 849 bags Jamaica, and 407 quarter bales Mocha, in lots for consumption, at prices within the quoted ranges. Messrs. C. AMANN & CO. sum up the week's movements in other than Rio, thus: 6,061 bags Maracaibo, ex sundry vessels, sold for consumption at 14½c.@18½c.; 1,480 bags Laguayra, 531 bags Costa Rica, 649 bags Jamaica, 407 quarter bales Mocha, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 1,500 bags San Domingo, sold for export to Europe at 8¾c. gold in bond; 1,000 bags St. Domingo, shipped to Antwerp by first hands. We quote: Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb. The stock of Rio in first hands this morning was 49,434 bags; of other kinds, 38,530 bags, and 25,802 mats.

COTTON—The market was dull, and prices declined ⅛c. The demand was limited, but holders did not press business. Since our last, sales have been reported of 2,442 bales, (of which 55 bales are to arrive,) including 1,163 bales to shippers, 954 bales to spinners, 75 bales to speculators, and 250 bales in transit. For forward delivery the market was quiet, but steady for the Winter months, while for the balance of this month a decline of ⅛c. was noticeable. Sales, 6,700 bales basis Low Middling, including last evening, for November; 700 bales at 15⅛c., 200 at 15 11-16c., 300 at 15⅝c.; December, 700 at 15⅛c., 200 at 15⅝c.; January, 100 at 15 9-16c.; free on board at New-Orleans, 100 basis New-York Low Middling at 15c.; free on board at New-Orleans, 300 average Low Middling at 15c.; free on board at Charleston, 200 basis New-York Low Middling at private terms; free on board at Charleston, 200 basis New-York Low Middling at 14⅞c. And today for November, 100 bales at 15 11-16c., 200 at 15⅝c., 100 at 15 9-16c., 200 at 15⅛c., 300 at 15⅛c.; December, 400 at 15⅛, 900 at 15⅛c.; January, 200 at 15⅛c., 200 at 15⅛c.; February, 100 at 15⅛c.; 400, free on board at New-Orleans, at 15c.; 400, free on board at Charleston, on private terms; 200, free on board at Mobile, on private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	13	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	16
Low Middling	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
Good Middling	16⅛	16⅜	17	17⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	27,761
Receipts last week	29,258
Receipts the preceding week	23,311
Receipts since Sept. 1	218,039
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	757,447
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Exports since our last	1,212
Exports since Sept. 1	107,967
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,867
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,597
Estimated stock here	46,500

FEATHERS—Have been in limited demand, at unchanged prices; Live Geese, 75c.@85c. ₱ lb.

FISH—The offerings of the leading articles have been light, and prices have been quoted strong, though the dealings have been on a restricted scale. We quote Dry Cod at $5 75@$7 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $22@$28 50; No. 2 do., $10@$12 50; No. 3 do., $7 75@$9 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5 50@$8 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@40c. for Scale, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited demand at uniform prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The liberal receipts of State and Western Flour give buyers the advantage as to price, yet the demand has been on a limited scale for most grades, and the market closed quite dull and heavy for all descriptions, with more urgency on the part of holders to realize. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 10,650 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $4 70@$5 10; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 35@$5 65, mainly at $5 45@$5 60; very good to choice do., $5 65@$6 10; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 25@$5 55; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 65, ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 00@$4 75
Sour Flour	4 25@ 4 85
Superfine State and Western	4 70@ 5 10
Extra State	5 35@ 6 10
Extra City, shipping brands	5 45@ 6 10
Extra Genesee	6 15@ 8 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 40@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 70@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 25@ 5 55
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 60@ 8 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 00@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been quoted rather lower, on a limited business; sales reported since our last of 730 bbls., in lots, at $5 05@$6 15 for poor to good Ordinary, $6 15@$9 25 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet and heavy at $4@$4 45 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 265 bbls. Corn-meal continues in light demand and depressed in price at $3 90@$4 60 for Yellow and White Western; $4@$4 40 for Jersey; $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in fair request, ranging from $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 00@$6 15
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 15@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 00@ 5 45
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 90@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheons	22 00@22 25

FRUIT—There has been a less active call for the principal kinds, with less buoyancy as to price. Layer Raisins have been in moderate demand at $2 80@$2 85 ₱ box. New Crop Currants have been in better supply and quoted back to 12c. ₱ lb., with a little more movement noted at this rate. In other kinds business has been slow. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 80@$2 85 ₱ box; Currants at 12c.@12½c., chiefly 12c.; Almonds, 18c.@19c.; Figs, 16c.@20c.; Turkish Prunes, new, 12c.@12½c.; Brazil Nuts, 8½c.@9c.; Leghorn Citron, 43c.@44c., ₱ lb.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been more active, at a shade lower prices for Spring, and rather steadier rates for Winter. Most of the business was transacted near the close of 'Change. The large receipts weakened values of new crop Spring, in which there was a freer movement at the reduced figures, chiefly for export, on the basis of $1 25½@$1 27½, as the extremes, for No. 1, mainly at $1 26@$1 27 for fair to prime grades; and $1 24@$1 26 for ordinary to choice No. 2, ₱ bushel. The offerings of Old Spring have been moderate, but have met with less favor, and have been irregular, the few dealings reported having been within the range of from $1 13@$1 16½ for No. 2 ₱ bushel. A better demand has been noted for Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat, at from $1 28@$1 37½, chiefly for fair to choice Amber, for shipment and milling purposes, at from $1 35@$1 37½ ₱ bushel. White Wheat has not been in much request, and prices have been variable on a rather more liberal supply, particularly of the poorer qualities. The general market closed about steady for Spring at the modified rates; and very firm for Amber Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 169,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 65, chiefly at $1 40@$1 50; Red and Western last at $1 28@$1 37½, chiefly at $1 35@$1 37½; No. 1 Spring at $1 25½@$1 27½; No. 2 do., $1 24@$1 26; old do., at $1 13@$1 16½; old and new No. 2, Mixed, at $1 16½@$1 20; White Genesee, $1 55@$1 70; Red and Amber State, $1 30@$1 38; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 30@$1 38; White Southern nominally at $1 50@$1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn in better supply and holders have shown more eagerness to realize, leading to a decline of 1c.@2c. a bushel. The demand has been moderate, chiefly for old mixed Western, at 86c., in store, and 87c.@90c., chiefly at 88c.@89c., afloat; as also for new mixed Western at 85c.@85½c.; and White do. at 87c.@91c., ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels at 86c.@90c. for ordinary to prime old mixed Western, in store and afloat; 85c.@85½c. for new mixed Western; 83c.@92c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and State; 83c.@92c. for White do., and 80c.@83c. for Unsound and Damp, ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive within a range of from 87½c.@97½c. for ordinary to prime new Western, and $1 08@$1 15 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull, with sales reported of only small lots of Canada West at $1 12@$1 15; Canada East at $1 05@$1 08; Western, 98c.@$1 12, the latter an outside price, and State at 93c.@$1, ₱ bushel. Barley-malt has been quiet and heavy, including Canada at $1 15@$1 25 for poor to choice, and State at 90c.@$1 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand and quoted firm in price, on very moderate offerings. Most of the business has been in very good new Mixed Western at 58c.; and prime White Ohio at 61c., the closing quotations of yesterday. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 65,000 bushels at 55c.@61c., as the extremes for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly at 57½c.@58c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and 58c.@61c. for White Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances, since our last, have been 7,916 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 3,200 bbls. Flour, 33,375 bushels Wheat and 6,360 bushels Corn for Glasgow; 41,517 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders; 16,000 bushels Wheat for Limerick, and 10,000 bushels Wheat for Hamburg. The Albany *Argus* says: "The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Nov. 9, 1870:"

Wheat—Marine, Buffalo; Maggie O'Rourk, Buffalo; Wm. Petrie, Buffalo; Commonwealth, Buffalo; S. Butterfield, Buffalo; Forest City, Buffalo; Melissa, Buffalo; E. M. Moore, Buffalo; Mary Shay, Buffalo; T. P. St. John, Buffalo; M. J. Glen, Buffalo; H. A. Newton, Buffalo; Keokuk, Buffalo; E. D. Nye, Buffalo; Ahwaga, Buffalo; Mary E. Horn, Buffalo; Monarch, Buffalo; Mary Bennett, Buffalo.

Flour—Frank Brodock, Buffalo.

Barley—E. P. Penfield, Oswego; H. P. Ellis, Oswego; Eva Caleb, Oswego; Alaska, Oswego; Moscow, Oswego; Vicksburg, Oswego; Vibbard, Oswego.

Lumber—W. W. Kellogg, Watkins; Cora, Oswego; J. Fitzgerald, Oswego; C. Wood, Oswego; A. J. Rowley, Oswego; Job, Oswego; W. A. Eno, Oswego; Honest Abe, Oswego; Wm. B. Pope, Oswego; J. L. Sharp, Oswego; David Cope, Buffalo; Geo. H. Morse, Buffalo; W. W. Winnett, Buffalo; Jane Penfield, Buffalo; L. J. Martin, Buffalo; Florence, Buffalo; H. W. Pell, Buffalo; S. R. Harrington, Salina; Sunrise, Salina; L. O. Boardman, Lyon's Falls.

Coal—Fall Brook No. 10, Watkins.

Apples—D. Douglas, Albion; J. Fox, Albion; Fly, Albion; Jerry Thistlethwait, Palmyra; F. F. Hand, Montezuma; G. W. House, Montezuma; Kate, Rochester; Moss Rose, Rochester; Lady Elgin, Rochester; Geo. Hyland, Rochester; Seymour Blair, Rochester; H. H. Smith, Oswego; Wm. Hager, Oswego; E. H. Hollister, Mount Morris; R. Dixon, Brockport.

Malt—A. Richmond, Penn Yan.

Salt—Helen Hosley, Salina.

Rye—Fall Brook No. 13, Buffalo.

Mixed—Fashion, Utica.

Flax-seed—Willie, Utica.

Oats—H. F. Curtis, Buffalo.

Shooks—Col. Walrath, Tonawanda.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very slow of sale on the basis of 18c.@19c. for Bags, and 28c. for Bagging, currency, ₱ yard.

HAY—Bale hay has been in good demand and firm in price at $1 12½@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 45 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in fair request at 80c.@$1 25, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been very dull, recently, yet quoted nominally steady. Manila, 12c., gold; Jute, 5c.@6½c., gold; Jute Butts, 3¼c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been lightly dealt in, the small offerings of desirable stock and firm views of holders checking operations. We quote: Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 25½c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 25c.@25½c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, 20@22 lbs., 21½c.@22½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 25c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 23½c.@24½c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 24½c.@25c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 23c.@23½c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 22½c.@23c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 20½c.@21c.; San Juan, 21@22 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Matamoras, 23c.@23½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 21½c.@22c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 26@28 lbs., 17c.@18c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 21½c.@22½c.; Truxillo, 16@18 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15@22 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Port-au-Platt, 16@18 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@25 lbs., 20½c.@21½c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 18c.@20c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 14c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 14c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 16½c.@17½c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 16c.@17c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 13c.@14c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@25 lbs., 13½c.@15c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@60 lbs., 12½c.@12½c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12½c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 12c.@13c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 10½c.@11c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 10c.@10½c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 27c.@28c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 38c.@40c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 30c.@32c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 16c.@17c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 14½c.@14½c.; Calcutta, Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 13c.@13½c., gold; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 12c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 11c.@12c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 13c.@14c., currency.

HOPS—Continue in light request at about previous rates. We quote the range at from 10c.@19c. for New Crop, 10c.@15c. for Yearlings, and 3c.@7c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 521 bales; exports, — bales. Of the week's business Mr. EMMET WELLS remarks: "A fair trade has been doing this week in the better grades of New-York State, and at full rates. All descriptions of old and low grades of New are still neglected. The warm unseasonable weather operates rather unfavorably for brewing, many lager-brewers finding it necessary to continue the use of ice, which is very scarce and dear. We notice this week the export to Liverpool of 245 bales of California Hops. We believe this lot of Hops were not offered for sale on this market, and as we saw no samples of them can say nothing about quality. Buyers in the interior are offering 13c.@15c. ₱ lb. for choice Hops, but cannot buy in large quantity at those figures. Holders of good grades want 20c.@25c. Receipts of the week, 2,239 bales; receipts corresponding week last season, 8,042 bales; total receipts of the season, 15,910 bales; total receipts corresponding season last year, 38,475 bales. Our special London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of Oct. 29: 'Since our last respects, large operations have taken place in choice Hops, and have created a firmer tone in all classes of goods. Medium qualities, however, are still in great abundance, and are offered at very tempting rates, which makes Americans and olds of all sorts very difficult to move. The trade for Europeans is very dull, and arrivals from that quarter are still small; we think, however, in event of the war ceasing, large quantities will be shipped to this country.'"

Prices Current for Hops in the New-York Market.

	Cents ₱ lb.
New-York State, new	13@16@19
Wisconsins, new	10@12@15
Eastern, new	10@12@15
Michigans, new	10@11@12
Ohios, new	10@12@15
Yearlings	10@12@15
Olds	3@ 5@ 7

HONEY—Is dull and quoted nominal in price at 75c.@80c., gold, for Cuba, ₱ gallon, in bond. No stock in first hands.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $2 40 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—There has been a moderate movement in sale, at steady rates, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 19c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c., ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand and steady at $1 15 for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—The main call is for Eastern Spruce and Dressed Boards. Prices rule steady. We quote: Southern Pine, $33@$38; White Pine Box Boards, $25@$30; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $29@$33; Clear Pine, $59@$61; Poplar and White Wood Boards and Plank, $50@$55; Cherry Boards and Plank, $75@$80; Oak and Ash, $55@$60; Maple and Birch, $35@$40; Black Walnut, $100@$125; Eastern Spruce, $17@$21; No. 1 Pine Shingles, $4 50. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, there has been an active trade in Pine Lumber. Some of the largest sales of the season have been made. Eastern buyers have been the lightest purchasers. Prices are without change. The receipts of Hemlock Lumber have been very light; of Spruce, the receipts, though moderate, have been more free; prices are very firm both for Spruce and Hemlock. The receipts have been light, especially those by the Erie Canal.

The Oswego *Commercial Times* reports the receipts of Lumber at that port to Nov. 1, for four years as follows:

Year.	Feet.	Year.	Feet.
1870	272,675,000	1868	236,418,000
1869	269,040,000	1867	225,324,000

The receipts of Lumber at Chicago for the week ending Oct. 29 were 26,925,000 feet against 32,227,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1869. The shipments for the week were 16,616,000 feet, against 14,053,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1869. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1 are 874,625,000 feet, against 898,227,000 feet in 1869.

The following figures give the reported receipts at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ending Nov. 7, 1870, and 1869:

	1870, feet.	1869, feet.
Buffalo	3,127,100	5,500,000
Oswego	6,500,200	3,600,000
Total	9,627,300	9,100,000

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the first week of November were:

	Boards and Scantling ft.	Shingles, M.	Staves, lbs.
1870	12,098,300	54	....
1869	28,046,200	408	1,161,000

Of the Boards and Scantling received in 1870, 6,605,800 feet were by the Erie and 5,492,500 feet by the Champlain Canals.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Nov. 8 were:

	Bds. & Sc'tling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, feet.	Staves, lbs.
1870	393,285,300	19,414	1,250	16,647,900
1869	383,515,700	35,762	10,000	7,472,300

Vessels have been in good supply, and shipments large. The rates of freight to Boston are quoted lower. In other respects there is not any change. We quote:

To New-York, ₱ M	$1 50
To Bridgeport and New-Haven	2 00
To Norwich and Middletown	2 50
To Hartford and Providence	3 00
To Boston, soft wood	4 50
To Boston, hard wood	5 50
Staves, ₱ ton to Boston	2 75

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in less demand and rather weaker in price; sales, 115,000 lbs., at 22½c.@22¾c. ₱ lb. Pig-iron has been quiet; American available at $32 for No. 1; Scotch scarce in first hands, and wanted at firm prices. Bar and Sheet Iron remain as last noticed. Rails are dull and unchanged. Pig-lead is quiet and weak in price. Spelter, Tin and Zinc are slow of sale at about previous figures. We quote Ingot Copper at 22½c.@22¾c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig-iron at $32; No. 2 American Pig-iron, $30@$31; American Forge, $27@$29; Scotch Pig, $33@$36; English and American Bar-iron, refined, $72 50@$75 ₱ ton; Pig-lead, $6 12½@$6 62½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6@$6 12½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $8 25@$11 50 ₱ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 31½c.@31¾c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 35½c.@35¾c., in gold, ₱ lb.; English, 31½c.@31¾c., in gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7 25@$7 87½; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8@$8 50; Terne, $6 62½@$8, in gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb.; Cut Nails, $4 37½@$4 50 ₱ keg.

The following is a statement of the export of rails from Great Britain, compiled from official returns published by authority of the House of Commons for the month ending Sept. 30, and for the nine months ending Sept. 30:

	Month of Sept.			Nine Months.		
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Countries.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Unit'd States	20,638	14,941	23,794	209,363	244,086	313,410
British America	2,017	1,055	4,911	15,233	23,669	29,912
Cuba	5	1	22	2,018	885	3,189
Brazil	12	67	216	1,976	1,832	2,951
Chili	....	....	2,532	1,440	2,647	12,980
Peru	1,090	4,096	1,768	2,072	18,720	13,331
Russia	22,290	37,622	30,109	89,927	196,671	193,809
Sweden	36	292	1,001	1,582	3,433	2,121
Prussia	1,114	2,488	1,783	5,255	11,402	39,309
Illyria, Croatia and Dalmatia	1,106	580	6,709	8,136	21,764	32,917
France	24	394	94	120	3,920	342
Holland	376	312	548	20,586	9,875	14,960
Spain and Canaries	6	547	481	5,544	10,996	9,944
British India	5,122	7,564	9,389	58,591	65,880	132,187
Australia	708	2,011	1,258	7,709	17,838	7,381
Egypt	....	....	448	10,512	6,025	2,014
Other countries	3,053	5,017	8,822	26,224	57,542	51,461
Total	57,597	76,987	103,985	446,273	697,175	862,218
Old iron	15,354	11,851	9,416	70,129	79,616	85,771
Pig-iron to U. States	19,674	14,925	9,630	68,069	104,629	84,711

MOLASSES—For foreign there was hardly any call, but for domestic there was a moderate inquiry from the trade. We notice sales of 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 50c., and at auction, 75 bbls. New-Orleans at 85½c.@88½c. ₱ gallon. The stock includes 8,873 hhds. Cuba, 2,037 hhds. Porto Rico, and 1,157 hhds. English Islands; also, 300 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 33c.@62c.; New Crop Cuba at 22c.@42c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@23c.	22c.@26c.
Cuba, Clayed	22c.@24c.	28c.@33c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	28c.@35c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	38c.@42c.
Porto Rico	—@—	33c.@62c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	80c.@90c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is firmer; sales of 400 bbls. in merchantable order at 45c.@45½c., closing at the latter price. Resins are quiet and steadily held; 200 bbls. Strained sold at $1 95. Tar is dull and nominal. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 45c.@45½c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominal. Resin, $1 95@$8 75 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 15@$2 35. Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Trade has been slow in all kinds at essentially unchanged prices. Crude Whale at 62c.@66c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 70c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $1 20@$1 22; Unbleached Sperm at $1 37½@$1 42½; Bleached Sperm at $1 42½@$1 47½; Lard-oil at $1 10@$1 32½; Red Oil at 65c.@70c.; Linseed-oil at 87c.@88c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 32½, in casks; Menhaden at 42c.@45c.; Spermaceti at 28½c.; Crude Seal at 71c.@73½c.; Extra Refined Seal, at 80c.@82½c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 48c.@50c.; Southern Yellow, 55c.@60c.; Refined Yellow, 65c.@68c.; White Winter, 75c.@80c., ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in light demand at former rates. We quote at $38 50@$39, gold, for City, from East India seed, and $39 50 currency, for Western, ₱ ton.

PETROLEUM—For Crude, in bulk, prices are firm, with a small inquiry. We quote at 12c.@12½c., the latter an outside price. Crude, for Creek delivery, is dull at $3 05@$3 07½, on lower road, and $3 on upper road. Refined continues quiet and firm at 23c.@23½c. Case Oil is held at 27½c.@28c. For Philadelphia delivery, large calls have been made for the 20th, which serves to strengthen the market for this month's delivery; we quote at 22½c. bid; 2,000 bbls. are rumored sold for November and December at 22½c. ₱ gallon. The export clearances hence include 2,101 bbls. for Trieste and 7,870 cases for Constantinople. And from Philadelphia, 80,307 gallons for London and 147,574 gallons for Bremen.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with more firmness, on a very light offering, especially of old Western Mess, for which as much as $25 ₱ bbl. has been refused for round lots, prompt delivery. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 400 bbls. at $24 50@$24 75 for old Western Mess, in job lots; $25 for new Mess; $25@$25 50 for City Mess; $20 50@$21 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery no business of importance has been reported; prices have been quoted higher, but irregular. Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand at firmer rates. We quote the range at from 9½c.@9¾c. as the extremes. Cut-meats continue dull at declining prices; sales have been reported of only small lots at 17½c.@19½c. for Pickled Hams, and 9½c.@10c. for do. Shoulders, ₱ lb. City-cured Bacon continues quiet at 13½c.@14c. for Long Clear, ₱ lb.; sales, 50 boxes. Lard has been scarce and in demand at rather firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 270 tcs. and bbls. at 13½c.@15¼c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15c.@15¼c. for fair to very choice old Western Steam, 14⅞c.@14¾c. for new Steam, and 13¾c.@14c. for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery there has been a fairly active movement, and rates have been quoted firmer; sales, 1,500 tcs. new Western Steam, including seller December at 13c½., and seller January at 13¼c.@13⅜c. ₱ lb. Beef has been selling more freely at previous figures; sales have been reported of 290 bbls., in lots; $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in moderate request at $25@$28 for Prime Mess; $29@$31 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 75 tcs. Beef Hams rule quiet at $30@$31, in job lots, ₱ bbl.; sales, 85 bbls. Butter continues in moderate demand at drooping rates. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 15c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 1,962 pkgs. Cheese continues quiet and rather weak in price. We quote at from 5c.@15½c. as the extremes for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 4,025 boxes. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus: The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 19,441 pkgs., which being in excess of market wants, has caused an accumulation, particularly of low and medium grades. We note a decline in prices, since our last report, on all grades, but it should be noticed that on the low grades of stock quotations are entirely nominal. We will not attempt to forecast the Butter market, which is subject to such varied and extreme fluctuations, and governed by causes certainly distinct from any other article of produce, but simply state that the market is dull, heavy, and unsettled at the decline. We quote:

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	39@40
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	37@39
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies firkins, ₱ lb.	37@38
Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	36@37
Common to fair State Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	32@35
State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb.	40@42
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	37@39
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ₱ lb.	35@37
Welsh tubs, fair to good State, ₱ lb.	30@34
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh pails ₱ lb.	35@47
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	35@37
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	30@33
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	30@32
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	30@32
Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime ₱ lb.	25@27
Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	20@22
Common and White, Western and State Stock ₱ lb.	15@18
Canada, fair to prime, ₱ lb.	25@30
Roll Butter, prime, ₱ lb.	31@32
Roll Butter, ordinary, ₱ lb.	25@30

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 51,822 boxes. The exports for the same period being 32,407 boxes of 50 lbs. each. Buyers of Cheese generally are working vigorously to establish lower rates, but have been only successful in a few isolated cases, the majority of holders of good to fine stock being firm at our unchanged quotations. It is, however, clearly evident that holders of early-made Cheese, in both City and country, will be obliged to recede considerably in their views on prices or continue to hold indefinitely.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb.	14½@15½
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	13 @14
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb.	12 @13
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb.	5 @ 9
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb.	14½@15
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb.	12 @14
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb.	12 @14
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb.	10 @11½

RICE—The market was dull and prices nominal. Small parcels of Carolina sold to grocers at 6½c.@6¾c. for fair and good. The stock of Rangoon in first hands comprises 7,500 bags.

SALT—The dealings in all kinds have been moderate. The reduced supplies available give sellers the advantage as to price.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet at 9c., gold, for Crude, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Clover at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb., and for Timothy at $4 50@$4 75 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed has been dull since our last; prices have shown no further change.

SKINS—The inquiry has been mainly for Deer at previous quotations: Honduras Deer, 40c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 38c.@40c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 36c.@37½c.; Para, 3?c.@38c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 18c.@25c., currency, ₱ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, 57c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 57½c.; Payta, 55c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57½c.; Cape, 40c.@42c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, 65c.@70c.; Patna, 50c., currency, each.

SOAP—Continues in moderate demand at unchanged prices. We quote Castile at 11c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8c.; Family, 8½c.; and No. 1 at 6½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—A moderate jobbing trade has been noted. Prices have been quoted firm: Mace at $1 27½@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 02½; Cassia at 47c.@49c.; Cloves at 26c.@26½c.; Pepper at 25½c.@26c.; White Pepper at 31c.; Pimento at 18½c.@18¾c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—There was no new feature to note in raws. The demand was limited, but the offerings were light. Sales, 400 hhds. at 10 5-16@10c. for Cuba, and 12½c. for Demerara. The stock today is 40,960 hhds.; 88,847 boxes and 413,825 bags. We quote: Fair to good Refining grades at 9¾c.@10c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 10½c.@11¼c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10½c.@11¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10½c.@10½c. ₱ lb. We quote the range at 11½c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Refined have been in fair demand at steady rates. The movements in raw Sugars since Nov. 1, Messrs. CARL AMANN & CO. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Nov. 1, 1870	45,503	97,889	419,332	710
Receipts, since Nov. 1	1,409	319	37,151	....
Total	46,912	98,208	456,483	710
Sales, since Nov. 1	5,952	9,361	42,658	[illegible]
Stock this day, Nov. 10, 1870	40,960	88,847	413,825	[illegible]
Stock, Nov. 11, 1869	73,055	105,784	133,100	[illegible]
Stock, Nov. 12, 1868	43,177	31,428	29,593	[illegible]
Stock, Nov. 12, 1867	21,421	37,873	17,903	[illegible]

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow continues in fair request at unchanged prices. Sales, since our last, 61,000 lbs. at 8½c.@9c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 8¾c.@8⅞c. for prime; small lots of Stearine at 13c.@17c.; and Grease at 8c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—There has been a fair call noted for desirable grades at firm prices. We quote: Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 65c.@80c.; good to fair Hyson, 85c.@$1; extra fine to finest Hyson, $1@$1 10@$1 30; common to fair Young Hyson, 55c.@65c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 70c.@95c.; extra fine to finest, $1@$1 50; common to fair Gunpowder, 75c.@90c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 95c.@$1 15; extra fair to finest Gunpowder, $1 20@$1 60; common to fine Imperial, 75c.@90c.; good to fine Imperial, 97c.@$1 15; extra fine to finest Imperial, $1 20@$1 60; common to fair Twankay, 50c.@53c.; good to fine Twankay, 54c.@59c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 58c.@65c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, $1 10@$1 25; extra fine to finest Oolong, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Oolong, 62c.@68c.; good to fine Oolong, 70c.@85c.; common to fair Souchong, 60c.@70c.; good to fine Souchong, 75c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, $1@$1 30, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at about previous rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 470 bbls., in lots, at 87c.@87½c., for iron-bound pkgs., and 86c. for wood, ₱ gallon. Receipts, 449 bbls.

WOOL—The business, though quite moderate, shows no diminution of confidence in values on the part of holders. Desirable grades are in reduced stock, and available only at full prices. The demand is yet on a restricted scale.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

New-York, Michigan, Indiana.

	Cents ₱ lb.
Extra and above fleece	42@44
½ and ¾ blood fleece	42@47
Common and ¼ blood fleece	42@47
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony Fleece	55@58
Extra and XX Fleece	47@51
½ and ¾ blood Fleece	44@48
Common and ¼ Fleece	44@48
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above Fleece	42@43
½ and ¾ blood Fleece	42@44
Common and ¼ Fleece	42@44
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.	
Washed Fleeces	40@44
Unwashed Fleeces	30@33
Unwashed Fleeces, burry	20@23
Texas.	
Unwashed Fleece, medium to fine	20@33
Common Fleece	17@20
Common Fleece, burry	15@19
Santa Fe.	
Washed White Fleece	27@32
Unwashed White Fleece	22@25
Black	19@21
California.	
Spring Clip, A P.	29@31
Spring Clip, A 1.	29@34
Spring Clip, A 2.	25@31
Spring Clip, B.	26@30
Spring Clip, S.	18@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P.	22@27
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1.	20@26
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2.	20@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, B.	20@21
Fall Clip and Lambs, S.	17@21
Burry lots 3c.@8c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@42
Pulled, super	30@35
Pulled, low	20@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	38@43
Super	38@43
No. 1	26@31
No. 2	11@13
Lambs	38@44
Western limed pulled	34@37
Southern limed pulled	34@35
Tub Washed	49@54

FREIGHTS—There has been a little more animation in the line of Wheat engagements for British ports, but at less firm rates particularly by sail. Cotton room has been in moderate request at unchanged figures. There has been some call for Flour room. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,600 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. by sail, and ⅜d.@9-16d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 55,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. by sail, and 9½d. by steam, ₱ bushel; 200 bbls. Oxide of Zinc, by sail, at 25s. ₱ ton. For London, 1,800 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and 15,500 bushels Wheat at 8¼d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow by sail, 23,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. ₱ bushel. Petroleum vessels have been in very moderate request at less buoyant rates. Grain vessels for Cork and orders have been held above the views of shippers and have not been in much demand.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
JOHN BULL. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, Mrs. Sefton, and Miss Ellen Tracy.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mme. Les Silly, Montalsaq, Messrs. Bittermana, Gausins, Anthony and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE, (English Opera.) Characters by Mrs. C. R. Bernard, Mrs. Drayton, Messrs. Castle, Drayton and Howell.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE, and ALADDIN. Leading characters by Messrs. Harry Beckett, Leffingwell and Miss Blanche Galton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Yeamans, and others.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LA JUIVE, (German Opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....9
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
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Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A Tours dispatch says that Orleans was evacuated on Wednesday by the Germans, in great haste, leaving 500 sick and wounded. The French are reported to have dislodged the Prussians from a strong position at Coulmiers, the day before, with heavy loss, when the Prussians retreated to Artenay, twelve miles north of Orleans. The French hold a strong position until the Army of the Loire moves entirely forward. Another dispatch says the evacuation was compelled by a movement of the French to surround the city, after a series of engagements, in which they were successful, the Prussians losing considerable in killed, wounded and prisoners. According to a London telegram, the Prussians had been driven back ten miles after three days' fighting, in which the French lost frightfully.

At the banquet given in London, on Wednesday night, by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriff, several members of the Cabinet made speeches on the attitude of the Government toward the belligerents. The Chancellor of the Exchequer discussed the question of neutrality, declaring the policy of England to be faultless and satisfactory to both nations. Count BERNSTOFF'S complaint of partiality had been disproved. England had made the same unjust charge against Prussia during the Crimea. It was natural to sympathize with a nation struggling for existence rather than with one seeking military glory, the career of which was rarely prosperous. Mr. GLADSTONE, in the course of his remarks, said England had loyally maintained neutrality, but must appeal to the future for justice. The current assertions of both belligerents were the result of excitement and resentment, and would ultimately be apologized for. He hoped a peace would soon be made, which would satisfy Germany, clearly the stronger nation, and the one assailed, and not wound the susceptibilities of the gallant French nation. Earl GRANVILLE defended the Cabinet against accusations of having protracted the war by not taking a more decided attitude. Parliament would disapprove of the use of language the Government was not prepared to stand by. The efforts of the Government to localize the war had been successful. After the Thiers meetings with BISMARCK, the Government felt justified in seeking to prevent the bombardment of Paris, and was encouraged thereto by M. BISMARCK'S circular setting forth the horrors of such a calamity, and apparently inviting the interference of neutrals. He deplored, but would not discuss the failure of the armistice.

M. JULES FAVRE has addressed a circular to the French representatives abroad on the subject of the recent effort to obtain an armistice, in which he assures them that Prussia must assume the responsibility of rejecting the proposition for an armistice, and argues that Prussia, in rejecting it, proves that she makes war for personal aims, and not for the interests of Germany. M. FAVRE represents that an armistice without the privilege of revictualing Paris would be continued warfare, in which Prussia would condemn the population of Paris, men, women and children, to starvation. *La France*, in a recent issue, says the Prussians demanded harder conditions after learning of the riot in Paris, on account of the prospect of internal discord. The *Francais* urges the immediate election of a National Assembly, notwithstanding the failure of the armistice. The Paris *Moniteur* says that Count BISMARCK offered to permit, and even to encourage, elections in districts occupied by German troops, but M. THIERS could not accept the terms unless coupled with the privilege of revictualing Paris, which was refused.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

There is a project before the Russian Council for reducing the term of military service from twelve to six years. This is regarded as preliminary to a further reduction to three years....The session of the Servian Chambers closed yesterday....The Austrian Government has officially approved of the Italian policy at Rome....Mr. ROLLESTON has arrived in England from the diamond diggings of South Africa, and confirms the glowing accounts which have been published.

GENERAL.

ZADOCK FULLER, arrested on suspicion of being JEREMIAH SMITH, the Ulster County murderer, has not been identified as such, and will be discharged.

The Mutual Base-ball Club, of this City, was beaten by the Athletics, of Philadelphia, yesterday, by a score of 25 to 19.

The Luserne Powder-mill, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., was destroyed by a terrific explosion yesterday. One man was fatally injured, and the pecuniary loss amounted to $10,000.

Two of the Central Pacific mail robbers were captured near Salt Lake City on Wednesday night by the Mormon authorities.

All the parties concerned in the Truckee Railroad robbery in California have been arrested. One of the number, TURNER by name, has turned State's evidence, and there is some hope of recovering the money.

The population of Wyoming Territory, exclusive of Indians, is 9,115; that of Dakota, 14,021.

The Commissioners to revise the statutes of the United States, consisting of CHARLES P. JAMES, BENJ. V. ABBOTT and VICTOR C. BERRINGER, have organized at Washington, and began their labors.

The General Council of the Lutheran Church of North America closed its annual Conference at Lancaster, Ohio, on Wednesday night, after a very interesting session. The next meeting will be at Rochester, N. Y., on the 2d of November, 1871.

The Atlantic Base-ball Club of St. Louis defeated the Lees of New-Orleans, on Wednesday, at the latter city, by a score of 20 to 12.

Rev. D. HOWE ALLEN, Emeritus Professor in the Lane Theological Seminary, died of paralysis, at Granville, Ohio, on Wednesday, aged sixty-five.

There was a heavy snow-storm in Northern New-Hampshire yesterday.

The transfer-house of the New-York Central Railroad, at East Buffalo, with 300 empty cars, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $600,000.

On Wednesday night a woolen factory at Richmond, Ind., valued at $100,000, was entirely destroyed by fire.

The General Freight Agents' Association of the United States and Canada, at a meeting in Chicago on Wednesday, repealed the reduction of five per cent. on the rates for compressed cotton, adopted two months since at Louisville.

Several colored men were caught and whipped at Dresden, Tenn., on Tuesday night, for using obscene language on the streets.

The town of Donaldsonville, La., was last night reported in the hands of a mob of negroes who had set it on fire, after murdering some of the leading white citizens. The report created great excitement at New-Orleans, and a meeting was called to devise measures of protection.

Archbishop SPAULDING arrived at Baltimore, yesterday, after an absence of more than a year in Rome, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Woman's Suffrage Association was held at Philadelphia, yesterday, and was addressed by JULIA WARD HOWE, LUCRETIA MOTT, and others.

Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, of Brooklyn, delivered the first of a course of lectures at Steinway Hall, last evening, before the "General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen." A large audience was in attendance, and the lecture was received with fervent marks of approbation, the subject being "What we have to put up with."

After the Battle.

Everybody understands how it happened that the Democratic vote in this City was less this year than in 1868. There is no difficulty in accounting for the reduction of HOFFMAN'S majority from 112,468 to 86,561 votes. But how is the falling off in the Republican vote to be accounted for? GRISWOLD received the suffrages of 43,291 of our citizens; WOODFORD was sustained by only 34,472. To what shall we attribute the disappearance of 8,819 Republican votes? To indifference?—or dissensions?—or corrupt intrigue?—or to an actual diminution of the classes from whom the Republican Party everywhere derives much of its strength?

It cannot be supposed that the conflicting influences which manifested themselves in the County Convention perished at that gathering. There seemed to be, subsequently, an unconditional surrender on the part of the faction whose leaders scarcely attempted to conceal their aversion to the anti-Tammany movement. But how much of that surrender was real, and how much only apparent? There was not even a pretense of conversion. The final determination not to present a strict party ticket was not the result of any change of conviction, or any deliberate change of policy in favor of the reformers. Had any one of tolerable standing consented to become the candidate for Mayor, a third ticket would most assuredly have been brought out. The Tammany Republicans made a virtue of necessity, and abandoned the position they in the first instance assumed, because no reputable name could be found to give them countenance. Such a close of an angry contest could not, in the nature of things, be followed by very cordial co-operation with the main body of the Republicans, who had achieved a nominal triumph. The desire to manipulate the party in the interest of the Ring remained as strong as before, and the ballot-box furnished facilities for its gratification. A part of the loss of 8,819 votes must be ascribed to the hostile action of those professed Republicans who sought to serve Tammany without avowedly throwing off their Republican allegiance. They could not disorganize the party in any formal manner, but they were able to contribute to its defeat at the polls, without seeming to forfeit their title to the name of Republicans.

Allied to apathy, moreover, was that carelessness as to the result which springs from personal jealousy and disappointment. Of genuine apathy there was, perhaps, less in this City than in any recent contest. There were grievances, real and imaginary, of various kinds, but the contest was too keenly conducted, and its ramifications extended too widely, to admit of ordinary indifference. Whatever else may be said about it, it was a stirring contest, and one that kindled intense feeling on both sides. This very warmth, however, only made more implacable the disguised hostility which originated in personal pique, or in party considerations having no proper relation to the contest itself. We have factions whose chiefs act on the theory that the party exists for their individual benefit, and that all its principles resolve themselves into a question of patronage and profit. Men in office imagine that the management of the party is an essential part of their duty; and men who are sure that they ought to be in office, foster divisions because they are kept out. The zeal on one hand is prone to take the shape of dictation; and on the other hand a rankling sense of wrong breeds lukewarmness and disgust. Neither position is favorable to the harmony and working strength of the general organization. With disaffection as notorious as that which existed in the recent campaign—with jealousies as apparent, and dissension as deep-seated and bitter—it is not difficult to comprehend the causes which were prejudicial to the Republican vote. The soreheads, and blockheads, and copperheads managed between them to elect HOFFMAN.

There is another fact which can by no means be excluded from consideration. We refer to the continual exodus of persons with small or moderate means, to whom the City, under Tammany's administration, yearly forms a less desirable abiding place. The thousands who, within the last two years, have transferred their homes to New-Jersey, have been driven hence by exorbitant rents and taxation. They would find it more convenient to remain here, but they cannot do so without making sacrifices for which they are not prepared. Living is too expensive for them, and a very large percentage of the cost of living arises from the taxes and assessments resulting from corrupt civic government. The head of a family, in moderate circumstances, who carefully analyses the elements that enter into his expenditures, will be startled by the proportion produced by oppressive taxation. Multitudes realize the evil and escape from its consequences by migration. And this impulse grows stronger year after year,—the City, meanwhile, gravitating toward the point at which only the very rich and the very poor will remain in it. The rich, in their magnificent mansions, look with aversion on a contest which concerns their pockets more closely than at the moment they seem to believe. The poor crowd into tenement-houses, and blindly follow a party whose infamous rule aggravates and multiplies their miseries. The classes between these extremes—the merchants and traders and manufacturers, the thrifty mechanic, and the struggling clerk—furnish the multitude who are reclaiming wastes, building towns and villages, and giving to railroads a profitable traffic in New-Jersey. Misrule here contributes greatly to prosperity there. The intelligence and enterprise which our masters tax out of the City have already redeemed New-Jersey from the darkness of Democracy. What that State has gained, WOODFORD and the New-York Republicans missed on Tuesday.

Judges in Philadelphia.

At the recent election in Philadelphia, there were three judgeships to be filled. Two of the successful candidates were elected by decided majorities. The third, though of the same party, came pretty near being defeated, for the reason that he was considered by many people to be not exactly a fit man for the position. How far this opinion was correct we are unable to say, and the greater part of our readers would care very little to know. The point to which we are calling attention is, that the opinion existed, and that it produced the effect we have stated. And the case is still more worthy of notice, from the circumstance that what diminished the vote for the individual in question was not the idea that he was grossly unfit for the judgeship. The feeling was not that he would be bribed if elected, or that he would disgrace the Bench by notorious incompetency. All the difficulty was that some of the voters thought—whether justly or unjustly is not now to the purpose—that his abilities and previous history did not fully come up to the mark of what ought to be demanded in the case of a candidate for the Judiciary.

The inhabitants of the Quaker City, if they have not of late years sent a reasonable proportion of rascals to the State Legislature, and been burdened with a respectable number of plunderers in their municipal offices, have most certainly been making a remarkable fuss about nothing. As the population of that locality are generally of a tranquil disposition, and by no means fond of creating a disturbance we have no doubt that their complaints are not without a good deal of reason. But, however this may be, there is one department which the Philadelphians have never given up to political rings. To whatever degree dishonest and unprincipled individuals may have worked themselves into other positions, the Judiciary is unscathed, and there is a quiet determination among the people to keep it so, which even the controllers of party nominations do not dare to defy.

There is, occasionally, considerable grumbling in Philadelphia by Democrats at Republican Judges, or by Republicans at Democratic Judges, on the ground of alleged leaning toward one side or the other in questions connected with elections or other political affairs. That such charges should be made is natural enough; and that some of them might be true, even with Judges of the very highest character, would be in no way improbable. But apart from cases involving political questions, the character of the Judiciary of Philadelphia is unimpeached and unimpeachable. The idea of suspecting a Judge of corruption, or of being under the influence of any speculating clique or combination, is one which never on any occasion enters the head of a Philadelphian. To his inexperience and innocence the very suggestion of the thought would be shocking. In the peaceful and happy city of marble door-steps and white window-shutters, where he and his father and grandfather were born, he has no recollection of any such charges ever having been made against a Judge, and he is certain that if made and extensively believed, an investigation would take place which would either result in the Judge's acquittal of the accusations, or in his being obliged to vacate his seat on the Bench. Indeed, he is pretty sure—though he remembers no instance in point—that the Judge himself would either demand such an investigation, or else at once resign. To him, the word "Judge" is as suggestive of honesty and impartiality as the mention of Fairmount is of hydrant water.

There is one thing about this subject of Judges in Philadelphia which is rather puzzling. It is the question why the people there, seeing that they are so particular about having good men for the Judiciary, and so successful in obtaining them, have not carried out the principle more effectively into other things. Why, in other words, do they so uniformly elect suitable men to the Bench, and so frequently choose notoriously unfit individuals for the Legislature and the city offices? There is an apparent inconsistency in this which we are at a loss to explain. A teacher of long experience once remarked that he had often noticed that if he got rid of the lazy boys in his school, some of the industrious ones became lazy. The measures, he said, which were used to urge the indolent pupils forward, were found to have operated as a needful incitement in keeping a portion of the more studious up to their work. If, on a similar principle, the Philadelphians have an idea that the hammering at incompetent and dishonest officials in other departments is a useful stimulus in preventing the present high character of their Judges from being impaired, perhaps there may be something like philosophy in it. Human nature is weak in the best of men, and a little stirring up of the conscience once in a while is very well, even in the case of men in whom there is no apparent reason for it. But whatever may be the cause of the phenomenon we have mentioned, we most sincerely congratulate the Philadelphians, upon the fact that they have kept their Judiciary pure. However much may depend upon the character of men in other public situations, there are probably no positions in our Government which, all things considered, so intimately affect the interests and the welfare of all classes, rich and poor, as those held by the Judges.

Anarchy in Alaska.

The proper authorities should give immediate attention to the condition of affairs in our new acquisition of Alaska. If the reports that reach us can be depended upon, the state of things in Sitka is highly disgraceful. The Territorial Government seems unable or unwilling to enforce order, and, so far as its own officers are involved, it behooves the Federal authorities to act with decision. By the last advices from the North-west coast we are informed that Mr. MURPHY, the proprietor of the *Times*, a newspaper published at Sitka, had determined to remove his establishment to Olympia, in Washington Territory. This gentleman affirms that eight murders have been committed in Sitka during the past three years, and that all the perpetrators have escaped punishment save one, who now awaits trial, but is likely to get off. Mr. MURPHY declares that he has seen women and young girls knocked down in the street by an army officer and a United States postal agent. The same persons, he alleges, have been in the habit of beating inoffensive Russians, of forcing their way into private houses, of molesting females, and committing other outrages totally foreign to the spirit of American civilization. Such proceedings are also, of course, directly opposed to the letter of the treaty with Russia, whereby Alaska was ceded—respect for the persons of Russian subjects, and the same protection for them by the law that is enjoyed by American citizens, being specifically guaranteed by that instrument.

It is, of course, possible that Mr. MURPHY, the editor in question, may have given a partial or prejudiced view of the situation. His article, which has been copied into the Oregon and California papers, and which contains details of atrocities not mentioned above, may have been inspired by malice or by false information. But whispers have reached us before that all was not as it should be in Alaska; and Mr. MURPHY'S statements are in part confirmatory of what rumor has already put in circulation. The case, at all events, demands investigation. The United States have annexed a great deal of territory and may annex a great deal more. But whether this be acquired by conquest or purchase, it is by no means to the interest of this country, apart from any considerations of morality, that the people of conterminous districts should be led to believe that the Stars and Stripes flying over new territory will constitute a signal for the abuse and robbery of its inhabitants. If the officials dispatched to Alaska have been traduced, we trust they will be speedily vindicated; but if they have been led to imagine that the arm of the Government at Washington is not long enough to reach them, and to punish their possible misdeeds, no time should be lost in convincing them of their blunder.

Dangers of the Pacific Railroad.

When the project of a Pacific Railroad was first broached, grave apprehensions were felt and expressed as to the manner in which the lords of the prairie would view this fresh encroachment on their right of eminent domain. As soon as he had recovered from the first shock of surprise and terror, at sight of the iron horses, the simple-minded savage, it was feared, would proceed to manifest his disapproval in such unmistakable fashion as would render travel to San Francisco by the overland route more exciting than wholesome. Visions of torn up tracks and misplaced switches; of trains ambuscaded and attacked in lonely mountain gorges, or hurled to swift destruction through bridges perfidiously cut; of passengers escaping from the wreck only to be tomahawked and scalped by howling Sioux or Comanches, agreeably diversified in the minds of the first travelers the ordinary anticipations of railroad accident.

Time, however, seems to have proved these fears unfounded. Whether the noble red man is still restrained by terror of the pale-faces' new and unaccountable device, or has not yet acquired sufficient familiarity with its conditions to comprehend fully its advantages as an aid to slaughter, or whether he is merely biding his time to strike some magnificent coup, certain it is that the Pacific Road has heretofore suffered no impediment from either his curiosity or his conservatism. True, a certain tribe of Digger Indians are said to have developed a vein of ingenuity which may, some day or other, lead to unexpected results. They are reported to be in the habit of sprinkling the track with salt, thereby attracting numbers of buffaloes and other animals, whose carcasses speedily reward the craft of the inventive and hungry Digger. With this slight and pardonable exception, however, the policy of the savages seems to have been steadily one of non-interference, and train after train has whirled its treasures of life and gold from Omaha to the Sierra Nevada without hindrance or molestation of brave or chieftain.

Latterly, however, danger has assailed the road from an unexpected quarter. White ruffians have been found hardy enough to commit the crime which their savage rivals shunned. This very week, the through train on the Pacific Road has been three times robbed within as many days, and each time in a manner as simple as it is daring. The robbers obtain access to the express-car and locomotive, overpower the guard and engineer, detach the remainder of the train, and running the engine and express-car a few miles down the track, secure the booty at their leisure. By the time assistance is procured and the engine recovered, the thieves are far away in the mountains. There is in the whole proceeding a neatness and celerity of execution which bespeaks practiced skill, and a massive boldness of conception which is in keeping with its scenic surroundings. It might do to rob a paltry stage-coach in the midst of a dwarfed and effete civilization; but in the awful shadow of the Rocky Mountains the vulgarest minds would see its incongruity. Artistically, then, these adventurous highwaymen may excite admiration; but, practically, it might be well to divert their daring impulses into some less dangerous channel. From simple robbery they may come, in time, to such magnificent murder as we have referred to above; and that would be less admirable. A stricter guard will easily obviate a recurrence of such "railway accidents" in future.

"Watering" Railroad Stocks.

When recently describing the extent to which the process of "watering" railroad stocks has been carried, and the speculative tendencies in which it usually originates, we did not forget that a large and influential class are interested in its justification. The more the stocks are "watered," the more scope is there for speculation. The larger the amount of nominal capital in the stock market, the stronger are the inducements for the formation of Rings, and the larger the chances for profit. Indeed, the combinations known as Rings result almost inevitably from undue creations of stock. The ability of individual capitalists to control prices diminishes in proportion to the increase of the amount of stock to be controlled, and combinations follow as of course. The power of managing passes into the hands of Rings, and these in turn force prices up or down to serve their own purposes, irrespective of actual value. A railroad share may be, today, intrinsically worth no more than on this day last year, but speculative operators, by combination, may add twenty per cent. to its market price. Or, if their interests point in the opposite direction, they may today subtract twenty per cent. from the salable value of a stock which, intrinsically, has undergone no depreciation. Thus the natural fluctuations of the stock market, arising from a plethora or scarcity of money, or other like causes, are aggravated unnaturally and mischievously by the junction of speculative forces. One Ring or another for the time dominates. And the prudent investor, seeing these unwholesome influences uppermost, declines to risk his means in enterprises whose market worth is at the mercy of leagued operators. The effect is now manifest. Cautious capitalists, and especially persons with comparatively small means, who buy stocks and bonds only for investment, stand aloof from Wall-street. The Ring speculators, left to themselves, prey upon each other.

"Watering" stocks, then, is at once a cause and a consequence of excessive and unfair speculation. There are cases, doubtless, in which issues of stock have been enlarged to cover extensions or the construction or purchase of branches; but a correspondent who relies upon this fact to divert attention from the evils incident to "watering," presumes a little too much upon popular credulity. These legitimate issues of shares are exceptional. The rule nowadays, when branches are to be bought or extensions constructed, is to provide the requisite means by the sale of mortgage bonds. A reference to the growth of bonded indebtedness of many of the roads which were embraced in our previous enumeration will reveal the degree to which this minor form of "watering" has been pushed. It will certainly show that in the majority of instances the expenditures which have been cited as a plea for "watering" stock, really afford no excuse for it. The further fact, that fresh issues of stock have taken place, as well as fresh issues of bonds, does not alter the aspect of the question. The bonded indebtedness represents money furnished by the public for the purposes of the enterprise. The additions to stock represent a nominal creation of wealth from which the original stockholders alone derive benefit. It would not be difficult to adduce corporations whose stock capital has been in this manner doubled—doubled, arbitrarily, by a vote of those to be benefited by the process, without regard to actual value. This is genuine "watering," and it is the precise process which explains most of the enormous additions to the outstanding stock of railroads.

We do not forget the apology predicated upon the rise in value of the franchise, or of the line itself, or of the real estate that may have been acquired in connection with it. It is urged that the stockholders are entitled to something, in consideration of the enhanced value of their property, and that this something most conveniently assumes the form of new stock. But a transparent fallacy underlies the argument. These additions to stock are of service to the stockholder for speculative purposes, and for these only. His bona-fide wealth is not enhanced a dollar. If a share, the par of which is $100, is by a general growth of values rendered worth $200,—clearly the latter should be the market price. If, however, the number of shares be doubled, the actual worth of each share is but $100. The original owner is no richer, with two shares, each worth $100, than with the single share, worth $200, which he owned before the "watering" occurred. For all the legitimate purposes of investment, therefore, the additional issue of stock is a delusion.

The public, however, are seriously injured. They are injured, in the first place, by the influence which the addition to the stock capital exercises upon the rates of travel and freight; and in the next place, by the speculative uses to which the new issues of stock are applied. One of the characteristics of Ring management is the ability to uphold the price of stock, with little or no reference to the addition that may have been made to its amount. A notorious instance suggests itself, in which this feat has been found to be impossible. But the average of experience, under Ring manipulation in Wall-street, confirms the other view. Adroit combinations contrive to keep up prices regardless of the "watering" to which stocks have been subjected. The other wrong more directly affects the community. To pay dividends on new issues of stock, a much heavier tariff of charges is required than would have sufficed but for the "watering." With twenty millions of stock instead of ten, on any given road, the burdens upon travel and transportation must be doubled if the old rate of dividend is to be maintained. In this way it has happened that privileges conferred by the community upon railroad corporations, in expectation of reciprocal advantage, are made the means of imposing a taxation which is at present utterly beyond the control of legislation.

A National Bureau of Immigration.

A call has been issued for a convention, to meet at Indianapolis on the 23d of this month, to consider the best means of protecting immigrants from being defrauded on their arrival in this country, and of furnishing them with cheap and speedy transportation to their final destinations. The Governors of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Michigan and Wisconsin have united in requesting the Executive of each State in the Union to appoint four delegates to this convention, and the various boards of trade and organized immigration societies are invited to send a single delegate from each. If the response is as general as the importance of the subject demands, the conclusions of this convention will doubtless have great weight with Congress, when they are before that body at its next session, with a view of establishing a National Bureau of Immigration. At present the protection and care of immigrants is left with the authorities of the States in which they are landed, instead of with the General Government, where it seems proper it should be.

At one time the great West offered most inducements to foreign agriculturists who desired to settle among us, but the South also is now a promising field for them, and the State and local authorities there are disposed to extend every facility to those who propose to reside permanently in that section. All through the rural districts, too, there is a demand for able-bodied workmen, while our cities are constantly becoming more and more crowded with foreigners, not a few of whom could be converted into valuable laborers if they could be taken where they are needed. If these persons are allowed to remain in the cities, they grow indolent and indigent from want of employment. If of naturally active temperaments, they are apt to resort to crime, or, if indolent, to become beggars and paupers, drifting finally into our asylums and almshouses.

The country needs these men, and they can be more than spared from the cities. It becomes, therefore, a matter of national importance that as many immigrants as possible should be induced to settle where they can earn their living by tilling the soil, and that they should be protected in transit, from the runners and land-sharks who always prowl about emigrant depots. The New-York Commissioners of Immigration have rendered efficient service to immigrants through the agency of their office at Castle Garden, but the Western Governors very naturally wish to intrust this duty to the General Government, being persuaded that in this way the interests of all sections will be best served. Inasmuch, also, as the baleful influence of Tammany is beginning to show itself in the management of the Bureau of Immigration, this call for a convention is most timely.

The latest returns show that during the quarter ending Sept. 30 last, 51,197 immigrants arrived at the Port of New-York. Of these, some thirty thousand were from Great Britain and Ireland, and thirteen thousand from the German States. Nearly fifty per cent. of the entire number of persons arriving are reported without specified employment, and are, therefore, likely to become idlers, or even worse, if not taken where their services are needed. Many of these will, of course, "lag superfluous" in the City, and, therefore, to provide for the maintenance of such as become indigent, a tax of $2 is required from every immigrant arriving here, as at Boston, Portland, Baltimore, or any of the other ports where foreigners land. Thus New-York derived a revenue of $100,000 from this source during the quarter spoken of above. This "head tax" is by no means sufficient to defray the necessary expenses incurred, but it is of some assistance, and should therefore be continued even though the care of all immigrants be transferred to Government officials as is proposed. The Western papers argue the importance of this transfer most strenuously, and we shall watch the deliberations of the Convention with considerable interest.

MINOR TOPICS.

The recent election in this State will have suggested to the minds of many readers that fable of LA FONTAINE'S, in which two men are represented as finding an oyster on the sea-beach. They instantly fall into a hot dispute over the treasure. While they are still wrangling, a passer-by intervenes as umpire, opens the oyster, awards a shell to each of the disputants, and swallows the oyster himself. Thus it has happened with us. While the leaders of the party have been quarreling about their "rights," the Democrats have walked off with our oyster. Politicians are among the last people in the world to learn anything from experience, or the present situation of affairs might teach them some useful lessons.

The aurora borealis was recently visible in England, and excited great astonishment among the more intelligent classes of the population. A traveler who happened to be in Leicestershire at the time found the inhabitants of a certain village gazing intently at the phenomenon. One of these observers said "There is France for you." The traveler was rather taken aback, but found, upon inquiry, that the villagers all believed the red light in the sky to be the reflection of Paris on fire. It is evident from this that the news of a war in France has already reached Leicestershire, which shows how fast news travels now a days. One of the villagers said, "Gad, how it burns," and another exclaimed, "They're a gettin' it *hunder* now." But the superiority of intelligence over ignorance was most strikingly shown in the case of the schoolmaster, who was looking at the sky through a telescope. As the traveler passed, he made the following remarkable observation: "It is rum, and very sublimely so; but, the ——asses, I can't make 'em believe it is only the Southern Cross." Here is a man of genius going to waste in the wilds of Leicestershire, and no one tries even to send him to Parliament. Yet in England they pretend to enjoy free institutions.

There are two great events which Londoners can confidently depend upon every 9th of November—a dense fog and the Lord Mayor's dinner. This year both exhibitions have been quite up to the mark. The fog was thick enough to be cut with a knife, and some of it seems to have got down the throats of the Queen's Ministers, judging from the speeches they made. Mr. LOWE, for example, boldly declared that England's neutrality had been "satisfactory" to both France and Prussia, which will be news to most observers of current events. Mr. GLADSTONE, the Prime Minister, also announced that he was quite satisfied with the position of England—thus giving another proof of the thorough originality of his mind. He fully expected that France and Prussia would shortly apologize to England for their unjust suspicions. Earl GRANVILLE expressed very similar opinions. It may all be "great statesmanship," but there are some persons both in France and Prussia who will come to the conclusion that these Ministers are living in a Fool's Paradise, from which they will be rather roughly tumbled out at no distant day.

We publish one out of a number of letters which have reached us on the subject of the "Republican Surrender." There is not much use in going into the question now, and therefore our correspondents must be satisfied to see one of their party obtain a hearing. There was a certain King of France who marched his troops up a hill and then marched them down again, and the same manœuvre has just been executed with much precision and success in New-York. There is nothing like selling out to the enemy at the last moment. Let us hope that whenever a firm man may be needed to manage a crisis, Mr. NOAH DAVIS may never be beyond our reach.

Do the slight successes lately credited to the French arms represent the last flicker of a dying flame, or are they proof of the fact that the raw levies of the Republic are getting hammered into efficiency and discipline? It would be premature to pronounce either way till the news is subjected to the very needful test of hostile accounts, read in the light of following events. There seems, however, to be the substantial fact of the evacuation of Orleans to show that the Army of the Loire is becoming formidable, while the report of its having sustained three days' fighting shows, at least, that it is no longer merely a shadowy name.

Although it has been made quite obvious that the re-victualing of Paris was the point upon which the negotiations for the armistice turned, and the Prussian refusal to accede to it, the pretext on which they were broken off, it is none the less clear that such a question could not have been made a vital one had the Government or populace of the capital believed that the future was entirely hopeless. Meanwhile, it is extremely probable that the issue of the Prussian elections will exercise a perceptible effect upon the pertinacity with which the demand for territorial indemnity will be adhered to. Among the advanced liberals of Germany there must exist a growing feeling of distaste for the prosecution of the war under its present aspect, and as the elections are reported to be going in favor of the party of progress it is not unlikely that an early resumption of negotiations may follow them.

It is to be hoped that Saturday will see the last of the delays in proceeding with the inquest into the alleged victim of the malpractices of Dr. EVANS. The repeated postponements that have come in the way of the prosecution of the case suggest that some influence is at work other than that of bringing a man accused of a great crime to justice.

It will be pleasant for those who dread the scarcity and high price of wine, as one of the consequences of the European war, to know that the deficiency is likely to be made up elsewhere. From Madeira particularly, the supply is described as unusually large. Coincidently with the neglect of the vineyards in France and Germany, an overflowing vintage has been gathered in that island. This is owing first to an extended culture, and second, to a general paucity of seeds in the grape, an unforeseen circumstance which has added vastly to the quantity of wine. It is said there are not casks enough on the island to hold it, and that the few coopers

there are unable to meet the increased demand. A stimulus ought apparently now to be felt by our Western grape-growers, such as will materially help to better their prospects, as well as the quality of their wine.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MRS. LANDER'S REPRESENTATIONS.

The play of "Mary Stuart" was acted last evening at the Fourteenth-street Theatre by Mrs. F. W. LANDER and the capable artists of the company surrounding her. "Mary Stuart" has already been rendered here by Mrs. LANDER herself; and Mmes. RISTORI, JANAUSCHEK and SEEBACH—Mme. JANAUSCHEK but a few nights ago, while her first steps on the English stage were being made—have caused it to be thoroughly well known to the frequenters of local places of amusement. Relieved, therefore, from the necessity of alluding to the piece, we need write but of the performance. Mrs. LANDER'S picture of *Mary Stuart* is a fit companion-piece for her *Elizabeth*. It is conceived in the spirit of the dramatist, and colored with all the power and harmony which intelligence and study can beget. The composition of the character, to use a foreign term, is, in other words, deserving of all praise, and the personation resulting—elaborate and symmetrical in a high degree—is mostt worthy of attention and of thoughtful applause. Mr. J. H. TAYLOR embodies the *Earl of Leicester* with a dignity of a kind too genuine not to merit especial allusion. Mr. BECKS is an excellent representative of *Lord Melville*. The delineation of *Lord Burleigh*, by Mr. E. VAIREY, though somewhat rough in its aspect, is not ineffective, while Mr. M. LEVICK gives unusual reality (for the stage) to the personage called *Mortimer*. Finally, Mrs. FARREN is an acceptable *Queen Elizabeth*. The general influence of the representation, it will be seen, is agreeable. There will be no change of bill at the Fourteenth-street Theatre until Monday.

Musical.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The annual prospectus of the Philharmonic Society has just been issued. As heretofore the orchestra will consist, for the season, of 100 performers, who will be led by Herr CARL BERGMANN. As usual, also, the series will include six concerts and eighteen public rehearsals. The orchestral works announced are the following:

SYMPHONIES.

No. 8, Beethoven; "Ocean," (first time by the Society,) Rubenstein; G major, (first time by the Society,) Haydn; D major, (four movements,) Mozart; "Im Walde," ("In the Forest,") first time in America, Raff; Eb major, Schumann; No. 4, Beethoven; Poéme Symphonique, "Tasso," Liszt; Two movements, "Unfinished," Schubert.

OVERTURES.

"Tannhäuser," Wagner; "Anacreon," Cherubini; "Ruy Blas," Mendelssohn; "Carnival Romain," Berlioz; "Macbeth," (first time,) Heinefetter; "Idomeneo," (first time,) Mozart; "Sacuntala," (by request,) Goldmark; "Aladdin," (first time,) Reinecke; "Fingal's Cave," Mendelssohn; "Medea," F minor, Bargiel; "Im Hochland," ("The Highlands,") Gade; "Scherzo and Finale," Schumann.

The first rehearsal will take place on this (Friday) afternoon, at the Academy of Music, and the first concert on the evening of Saturday, Nov. 26.

YACHT EXCURSION.

Reception of Mr. Ashbury, Owner of the Cambria, by the San Francisco Yacht Club.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 3.

Mr. JAMES ASHBURY, proprietor of the English yacht *Cambria*, recently arrived here on a visit to the Pacific coast, and was yesterday tendered a formal reception by the members of the San Francisco Yacht Club. An excursion took place in his honor, on board the steam yacht *Brisk*, at which he and some English gentlemen traveling with him, were present, and which was likewise participated in by some forty or fifty members of the San Francisco Yacht Club. The *Brisk* left Long Bridge wharf at a little before 10 o'clock, amid many misgivings as to the weather, which was, during the early morning, at times cloudy and drizzly. She steamed up to the dry-dock at Hunter's Point, and thence outside the heads. Fort Point was visited, as also Alcatraz and Angel Island. At each place the party was received with the greatest hospitality by the officers of the garrison. At Fort Point the guns and fortifications were inspected, and the Presidio band performed several airs in the court-yard during the visitors presence, including "God Save the Queen," which was listened to by Her Majesty's subjects with uncovered heads, the rest of the party following their example. At Alcatraz, the commandant after showing them all over the forts, fired of a couple of shells from the big guns; one with a twenty-two second fuze which made quite a pretty piece of serious pyrotechnics, and another with no seconds at all to speak of, as it burst at the gun's muzzle, scattering pieces all round in the water beneath but doing no damage. At Angel Island a pleasant hour was spent, and the *Brisk* sailed up through Raccoon Straits round Angel Island and arrived at Long Bridge at 5¾ o'clock.

During the trip an elegant dinner was served in the fore-cabin, after which several speeches were made. Letters were read from Senator CASSERLY and Mayor SELBY, regretting their inability to attend, and conveying complimentary messages to Mr. ASHBURY. Commodore PLATT, of the Yacht Club, notified Mr. ASHBURY of his election as an honorary member of the Club, and handed him his certificate as such. Mr. ASHBURY, in replying, spoke of yachting in England, and the extent to which it is indulged in by all the better classes of that country, and compared the Royal Thames Yacht Club with that of New-York. As the representative of the former Club, he took great pleasure in visiting a maritime town of such importance as San Francisco, and also in seeing what progress had been made in aquatic matters in this distant region. There was no country in the world where yachting was carried on with such spirit and vivacity as in America. The English, notwithstanding their passion for yachting, and the length of time they had been engaged in that pursuit, had learned much in the matter from America. He then alluded to the famous yacht *America*, and the revolution that she had created in the English yachting world when she made her appearance in 1851. Of course the progress on both sides since that date had been very marked, but he thought that, taking the *America* as a basis, the English had made more progress in the art of yacht building than their brethren on this side of the water. One thing was very certain, that when she came over to English waters they had nothing there that could compete with her. He doubted if she could not beat all the American yachts in New-York at present, but he was not prepared to say that she could beat English yachts. He was sorry he had not been able to get up a match for a fifty guinea cup between his *Cambria*, the present typical English yacht, and Admiral PORTER'S yacht. That would have been an interesting contest, but, owing to the course which some American newspapers had seen fit to take in regard to the matter, it had not come off. He alluded at some length to the San Francisco Yacht Club; Rome was not made in a day, and he had no doubt in the world it had a brilliant future in store for it. Owing to its geographical position it could not attain the eminence reached by the clubs he had already referred to. This he explained by saying that its sphere of action would be confined to the Bay, because outside of the Golden Gate there were no harbors or places to cruise to, whereas in England they had a whole coast-line of cruising places which were pleasant and suitable for yachting trips; and the same applied to New-York, and accounted for the great success which the New-York Club had attained.

It may be remarked that Prof. GEORGE W. DAVIDSON, of the United States Coast Survey, subsequently made a speech in which he completely knocked the legs from under this argument of Mr. ASHBURY'S, and demonstrated to that gentleman's astonishment that the bays, creeks, gulfs, islands, &c., of the Pacific coast afford opportunities for the pursuit of yachting on the most extensive scale, as he had himself ascertained from personal observation and research.

When one is out on a cruise, Mr. ASHBURY continued, one needs more than a bay, though it was true the Bay of San Francisco was unparalleled. At any rate, there was no place that he had seen which was so suitable for racing purposes, not alone from its extent and and shape, but because in the Summer months there was an unfailing supply of wind, and on any day a good strong breeze might be calculated on with safety. He knew of nothing so tedious or annoying as to be becalmed while out yachting or racing, and that was a condition of the weather that was of frequent occurrence during the yachting season in England. In conclusion he stated that with the permission of the Commodore of the Club he should take great pleasure in offering a prize, which he should send out from England on his return, to be sailed for by the yachts of the San Francisco Yacht Club. He would give it, not on account of its intrinsic merit, which would be small, but to show what an interest he took in yachting, and how much he appreciated the kind reception which the members of the San Francisco Yacht Club had seen fit to accord him. He would also take great pleasure in sending the Club some chromo-lithographs of his *Cambria*, as also of his new yacht, which is being built for him in England, and with which he expected to win back from America the prize which had been carried off from Great Britain.

THE ELECTIONS.

LATEST STATE RETURNS.

Majorities in Greene County—Members of Congress and Assembly in Different Parts of the State.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 10.—The following are the majorities in Greene County: Hoffman, 675; Tuthill, for Congress, 433; Mattice, for County Judge, 350; Barkley, for Sheriff, 713; Day, for County Clerk, 1,000; Van Steenburgh, for Assembly, 157; Roe, for Superintendent of Poor, 800. All of these are Democrats. In the First District, Ulster County, Burhaus, (Rep.,) is elected to the Assembly; Woolsey, (Rep.,) in the Second; and Krack, (Dem.,) in the Third District.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The *Journal* claims the Assembly for the Republicans by two majority. The majority for HOFFMAN in this county is now put at 1,700.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 10.—HENRY S. RANDALL, Democrat, has nearly 400 majority for Assembly in Cortland County.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 10.—W. L. SESSIONS' majority for Congress is 262.

The City Vote for Governor and Mayor Complete.

Complete returns from missing election districts give the following figures as the complete vote of this City for Governor and Mayor:

Hoffman	86,561	Hall	71,298
Woodford	34,472	Ledwith	46,217
Hoffman's majority in the City	52,089		
Hall's majority	25,081		

The Vote in the First Congressional District.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Majorities.	Governor: Hoffman.	Governor: Woodford.	Congress: Townsend.	Congress: Norvell.
Southampton	..	172	..	255
Southold	..	40	..	50
River Head	..	99	..	99
East Hampton	..	39	..	39
Islip	..	44	..	59
Brookhaven	83	..	..	24
Smithtown	..	17	..	14
Shelter Island	..	17	..	19
Huntington	149	..	..	31
Total Suffolk Co.	232	428	..	590
QUEENS COUNTY.				
Flushing	265	..	..	93
North Hempstead	..	240	..	230
Oyster Bay	175	..	193	..
Newtown	1495	..	1314	..
Hempstead	25	..	..	113
Jamaica	371	..	230	..
Total Queens	2331	210	1737	436
RICHMOND COUNTY.				
Castleton	302	..	38	..
Northfield	..	3	..	13
Middletown	492	..	868	..
Southfield	177	..	147	..
Westfield	..	79	..	129
Total Richmond	971	82	553	142

RECAPITULATION.

	Hoffman.	Woodford.	Townsend.	Norvell.
Suffolk	..	196	..	590
Queens	2191	..	1301	..
Richmond	889	..	411	..
Total District	3080	196	1712	590
Hoffman over Woodford				2884
Townsend over Norvell				1122

It will be observed that Mr. NORVELL, Rep., runs ahead of his ticket by 394 votes, and decreases his opponent's vote, as compared with the vote for Governor, by 1,368. He carried every town in Suffolk County, in two of which Gov. HOFFMAN had large majorities.

A Glaring Fraud—A Republican Congressman and a Democratic Assemblyman Counted Out.

The Brooklyn *Union* of last evening says: "There now remains not a particle of doubt but that one of the most outrageous frauds ever attempted on the people of Newtown has been perpetrated in the village of Hunter's Point. For five years this place has been controlled by GENET and his repeaters, and honest men were so much disgusted that they absolutely refused to attend the polls. But the present is the most palpable fraud ever yet attempted. In the town of Newtown there are not more than 2,300 legal voters at the utmost, and yet on Tuesday 2,900 votes were cast. This shows a vote of 700 more than there are voters in the townships, and the dissension which prevails prevents many from voting. There is ample evidence to prove BALDWIN was counted out in this town. His whole vote was 702, that of Mr. EVERETT 750, and that of OAKLEY 1,448. OAKLEY'S majority in this town is consequently 746 over BALDWIN, and in Jamaica 332, making a total majority of 1,078 over BALDWIN. Last year, when Mr. BALDWIN ran against AUSTIN, he carried the district by 954 majority, and to do this he had to carry the town of Hempstead, the Republican stronghold, by 200 majority. This year Mr. BALDWIN carries the town of Hempstead by 1,000 majority over OAKLEY, and yet OAKLEY succeeds in Newtown in overriding this unparalleled majority. It is evident from this that the counting-out process was resorted to. But aside from this, two districts in the town of Newtown refused to give the result of the canvass until Hempstead and Jamaica had declared it, and when this was done, close wagons were driven from Jamaica in hot haste, and at about 1 o'clock the news went out that OAKLEY had won by about 400 majority. In Jamaica the people were satisfied that a fraud was to be perpetrated, as long before the other towns had been heard from, the constables of the village were betting money given them by the Degraw-Armstrong Ring, that OAKLEY would carry Newtown by a large majority, and be elected. This not only involves the loss to the Democracy of an Assemblyman, but to the Republicans of a Congressman, for had not that egregrious fraud been perpetrated, Mr. NORVELL would have carried the county over TOWNSEND, and, with his majority in Suffolk, be elected. The seat of OAKLEY will be contested, and also the seat of TOWNSEND; and those who voted illegally, and the inspectors who received the bribes, and those who furnished the repeaters from New-York, and those who aided them at the polls, will be brought to justice.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Republicans—Meetings of Rival Associations.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association held a special meeting last evening, at Lincoln Hall, Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. Mr. E. H. REED presided, and in a brief speech complained of the corrupt means that had been used to carry the late election, and the dishonorable acts that had been committed by certain persons who claimed to be Republicans. He cited, as an instance, the public meeting held in Thirty-fourth-street, which was one of the finest and most enthusiastic Republican displays ever made in the district, the notice of which, by some underhand arrangement, was kept out of the newspapers, notwithstanding there were half a dozen reporters present.

Resolutions were then offered and adopted expelling HENRY D. LAPAUGH and CHAS. J. FARLEY from the Association, for using their influence against the Republican Congressional nominee, and the meeting then adjourned.

At Continental Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and West Thirty-fourth-street, another association of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republicans held a meeting last evening, RALPH P. BARKER in the chair. The only speaker of the evening was ISAAC J. OLIVER, who said the result of the late election only proved to him the necessity hereafter of the Republicans making straight nominations, and not being compelled to go to the polls having in their hands a bolter's ticket of some other party. If the party were to be sold out, he was not in favor of selling it out to a bankrupt concern, but to theone having the most money, even at the expense of being called Tammany Republicans. He denounced Gen. GRANT, declaring that he had interfered with the elections, and assailed Collector MURPHY for turning Republicans out of the Custom-house for not voting in a manner to suit his wishes. He was in favor of the expulsion of HENRY D. LAPAUGH if it could be proved that he worked against the Republican candidates, and moved that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the matter. The committee was appointed, and the Association adjourned.

How the Frauds were Committed—Supervisors Bribed.

It is generally admitted that there were very few illegal votes cast on Tuesday, thanks to the thorough arrangements of Marshal SHARPE. It is also known that frauds were committed in some shape, and it now appears that they were perpetrated by the Tammany inspectors of election in the counting of the ballots. It is believed that in some instances the United States supervisors, appointed by Judge WOODRUFF, were bribed to secrecy, and Marshal SHARPE and Commissioner DAVENPORT are now busily engaged in procuring evidence against the suspected persons. Positive proof has been furnished of the fact that in the Fifteenth Election District of the Sixth Ward there was 307 votes counted, while, at the same time, the actual legal vote only amounted to 119. Only 94 of this number were cast, however, the remainder of the 307 votes being fraudulent. There were 307 names registered, but of these there were nearly 200 for whom warrants had been issued, and the "repeaters" who were to represent the names, consequently, did not make their appearance to vote for fear of being arrested. The vote for the State ticket was swelled up by one of the inspectors so as to almost reach the actual number of names on the registry. The total vote for Congress was only 94.

RHODE ISLAND.

Bribery Cases at Providence—Parties Held for Trial.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10.—ROBERT MORROW was examined before a United States Commissioner, today, on two complaints for bribery at the recent Representative election. He was held in $1,000 for trial on each complaint. CHARLES H. BURROUGHS was also held for trial on a similar complaint.

MARYLAND.

The Democrats Successful Almost Everywhere—The Negro Vote.

The Baltimore *American*, while conceding that the Democrats have been successful in the election of Congressmen in the five districts of Maryland, adds, that that party has a majority in the City of Baltimore, and every county in the State except Anne Arundel, Charles and Prince George's. The Republican majority in the last named, is but two votes. The *American* admits that it is disappointed in this result, and in this connection says: "The prejudice which is entertained against the voting of the colored people contributed more to our defeat than all other causes combined. The negro has proved to be an element of weakness and not of strength, and it will take time to educate the masses up to an appreciation of the justice of his enfranchisement. It is not the first time that the Republican Party has marched to certain defeat in the advocacy of that which is noble and just, but which for the time being the majority was unable to comprehend. No true Republican will be disheartened by the result of Tuesday's election, nor will a hundred defeats equally decisive cause him to abate one tittle of his devotion to the principle of 'equal rights to all men.'"

We add a comparative statement of the vote in the rural Congressional Districts of Maryland in 1868 and on Tuesday last, as reported in the Baltimore *Gazette*:

FIRST DISTRICT.

	1868. Hambleton, Dem.	1868. Torbert, Rep.		1870. Hambleton, Dem.	1870. Torbert, Rep.
Caroline	914	431		258	....
Cecil	2,482	1,707		1,548	914
Dorchester	1,418	473		254	....
Kent	1,329	264	11th Dist.	946	700
Queen Anne's	1,528	275		410	....
Somerset	999	421		61maj.	....
Talbot	1,255	350		1,356	1,126
Wicomico	1,468	419		1,000	....
Worcester	1,315	222		844	....
Total	12,750	3,672		6,677	2,840
	3,672			2,840	
Majority	9,078			3,837	

SECOND DISTRICT.

	1868. Archer, Dem.	1868. Ensor, Rep.	1870. Archer, Dem.	1870. Marine, Rep.
Baltimore City	7765	3306	8859	4863
Baltimore County	2537	1399	2763	1453
Harford County	2369	1091	3000	1674
Total	12671	5796	14622	8090
	5796		8090	
Majority	6875		6532	

THIRD DISTRICT.

	1868. Swann, Dem.	1868. King, Rep.	1870. Swann, Dem.	1870. Booth, Rep.
Baltimore City	13056	5667	15009	10344
	5667		10344	
Majority	7389		4655	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	1868. Hamill, Dem.	1868. Weisel, Rep.	1870. Ritchie, Dem.	1870. Smith, Rep.
Allegany	2,702	2,421	800 maj.	...
Carroll	2,604	2,303	431 maj.	...
Frederick	3,826	3,876	734	699
Washington	3,107	3,053	550 maj.	...
Total	12,239	11,653	2,515	699
	11,653		699	
Majority	586		1,816	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	1868. Stone, Dem.	1868. Albert, Rep.	1870. Merrick, Dem.	1870. Gary, Rep.
Anne Arundel	1,670	344	738	575
Baltimore Co.	1,319	650	2,610	1,535
Calvert	626	67	....	....
Charles	1,115	34	....	....
Howard	1,013	492	1,146	819
Montgomery	1,341	347	1,144	386
Prince George's	1,670	155	886	720
St. Mary's	1,170	37	....	....
Total	9,924	2,178	6,524	4,035
	2,176		4,035	
Majority	7,748		2,489	

VIRGINIA.

Majorities in the Different Counties for Congressmen—Election of Rives in the Fifth District.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 10.—The following are the majorities in the counties in this, the Seventh Congressional District: For BRAXTON, Conservative, Fauquier, 938; Stafford, 568; Spottsylvania, 301; Prince William, 378. For MCKENZIE, Radical, Alexandria, 523; Loudon, 250; Culpepper, 100; Louisa, 179; Orange, 229; Rappahannock, 88; Fairfax and Madison yet to hear from. BRAXTON is certainly elected by a respectable majority.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—Hon. J. H. PLATT has received a telegram from Collector WILCOX, at Lynchburg, stating that RIVES, Republican, was undoubtedly elected to Congress in the Fifth District of Virginia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 10.—The two companies of artillery which went to Richmond, to remain during the election, returned this evening on the steamer *Banks*.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Official Statement of the Vote at the Recent Election.

Special telegrams from Columbia, S. C., to the Charleston *News*, say that the total vote of the State for Governor, as appears from the official returns, was as follows: SCOTT, Republican, and present incumbent, 84,475; CARPENTER, Reform, 50,104; SCOTT'S majority, 34,371. The Republican majority for Lieutenant-Governor is 38,557. The result in the Congressional districts is as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Dudley, Reform..... 11,430 | Rainey, Rep.......... 20,200

SECOND DISTRICT.

De Large, col'd, Rep. 16,686 | Bowen, white, Rep. 16,042

THIRD DISTRICT.

Elliott, colored, Rep. 20,564 | Bacon, Reform...... 13,997

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Wallace, Rep........ 16,184 | McKissick, Reform. 12,206

The vote of the Second District in detail was as follows:

	De Large.	Bowen.	Tharin.
Charleston	4,496	12,078	304
Beaufort	5,381	1,526	13
Barnwell	3,318	1,201	395
Colleton	3,491	1,237	150
Total	16,686	16,042	862

This gives DE LARGE a majority of 644 votes.

Telegrams say that the reports from Beaufort, Colleton and Barnwell, were accepted by the State canvassers, and that, as Charleston County gives BOWEN a heavy majority, any votes which may be there thrown out will swell the majority for DELARGE. He will certainly receive the certificate of election, notwithstanding the efforts of BOWEN and his counsel, CORBIN.

The State Senate will consist of 25 Republicans and 6 Reformers; the House of 102 Republicans and 22 Reformers, giving a Republican majority of 99 on joint ballot. This Legislature will elect a United States Senator. Of the State Senators 11 are colored men, and 20 white men. Out of the 124 members of the lower House, about 80 are colored men.

ALABAMA.

Considerable Democratic Gains—The Democrats Elect Three Congressmen and a Majority of Lower Branch of the Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 10.—About half of the State has been heard from, including most of the Republican strongholds. The Democrats have overcome the majority of GRANT of 4,240, and have gone beyond it. The balance of the State will go largely Democratic. The Democrats have elected three, and probably four Congressmen, and a large majority of the House of Representatives. There was no election for Senators. As far as heard from, there was not a disturbance of any kind in any part of the State.

ARKANSAS.

One Republican and Two Democrats Elected to Congress—Attempt of Gov. Clayton to Sell Out the Republican Party for a Seat in the United States Senate.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 10.—An *Avalanche* (Little Rock, Ark.,) special says that HANKS' (Dem.) majority over ROOTS (Rep.) in Independence County, is 400; in Jackson County, 250; in Cross County, 200; in St. Francis County, 85, and in Prairie County, 300. Sufficient returns have been received to insure the election of HANKS by 7,000 majority in the district. Ouachita County gives SNYDER (Rep.) 125 majority, and Jefferson County 100 majority. Saline County gives ROGERS 375 majority. It is believed that SNYDER (Rep.) is elected in this district, and EDWARDS (Dem.) in the Third District.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—The *Democrat* has a special from Little Rock, Ark., which says that a strong attempt was made to sell out the Republican Party by Gov. CLAYTON in the election yesterday. His registrars in some places committed all manner of frauds in favor of the Democracy. In Phillips County, where there is about 2,000 Republican majority, the Governor went in person on the Saturday before election, and through a white candidate for State Senator, and Judge BENNETT defeated the Republican candidate, and turned almost the entire Republican vote against ROOTS, the Congressional candidate. On Monday night, at Little Rock, a leading rebel candidate for the Legislature declared himself and party in favor of Gov. CLAYTON for the United States Senate, and the Clayton men here all voted the Democratic ticket. Notwithstanding all this, it is believed the Republicans have carried the State by a handsome majority.

ILLINOIS.

Incomplete Official Returns—The Vote for Members of Congress.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The following are the official Republican majorities in this city: John A. Logan, Congressman at large, 4,145; Farwell, for Congress in First District, 3,446. The returns from the County will add from 1,500 to 2,000 to these majorities. The Republicans elect their three State Senators and twenty-two Representatives. The Fourth and Seventh Congressional Districts are still in doubt, but it is believed Hawley, in the Fourth, and Moore, in the Seventh, both Republicans, are elected, although the majority of each may be less than 100. Farnsworth, in the Second, is elected by 2,000 to 3,000 majority. In the Twelfth District, Hay is pretty surely elected.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 10.—The latest returns indicate the election of HAWLEY (Rep.) in the Fourth, and HINCKEN (Dem.) in the Seventh District. Illinois sends to Congress seven Republicans and seven Democrats.

MISSOURI.

The Vote in Different Counties—Majorities for Governor and Congressmen.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—Johnson County gives Brown 500 majority, and Smith (Liberal) 250 for Congress. Phelps County (official) gives Brown 222, and Finkelnberg (Liberal) for Congress 306. The entire Liberal county ticket is elected. Livingston County gives McClurg 400 majority. Six precincts of Franklin County give Brown 920 majority, and Finkelnberg, for Congress, 899 majority. Marion County (official) gives Brown 805 majority, and Blair, (Liberal,) for Congress, 226 majority. Iron County gives Brown 200 majority, and Girardeau County 1,000 majority. Madison County gives Brown 548 majority. The Democratic county ticket is elected. Platte County gives Brown 1,500 majority. Comingo, (Democrat,) for Congress, has 1,600 majority. The entire Democratic county ticket is elected. The majority for Wells in the First Congressional District will be over 1,500, beating both Johnson (Liberal) and Smith (Republican.)

ELECTION NOTES.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* insists that Dutchess is the banner county. Thus it talks: "Taking it all in all, we can crow right out aloud over old Dutchess. Two years ago JOHN A. GRISWOLD received 432 majority in the county; now STEWART L. WOODFORD has 1,733—a gain of 1,301! At the same election, two years ago, JOHN H. KETCHAM had 501 majority; he has now 2,455—a gain of 1,854! On all the other candidates the gain is equally overwhelming. If any other county anywhere wants to compare figures with these, we should like to hear from it."

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* shows how the Democratic majority has been growing small by degrees and beautifully less during the past few years. While it is this year only 49, it was 136 last year, 166 in 1868, and 296 in 1867.

Three hundred and twenty-four towns in Massachusetts give CLAFLIN, 77,629; ADAMS, 48,153; and PHILLIPS, 21,631. Ten towns remain to be heard from.

The Detroit *Post* thinks the amendments proposed to the Michigan Constitution have all been adopted. It says that there was a light vote in the State, but a proportional heavy majority; the average gains and losses, it says, are marked and eccentric, preserving a majority of at least 20,000 votes for the Republican Party. It concedes the defeat of Mr. DRIGGS for Congress.

A Massachusetts candidate for the Legislature printed on all his ballots a promise to give, in case of his success, one-half his pay to the town, and then his ungrateful townsmen refused to elect him.

R. HOLLAND DUELL'S majority for Congress in the Twenty-fifth District is about 2,850. In his own village he received all but 41 votes in a poll of 675, and in the whole town he received eighty per cent. of the total vote.

The Republicans of Columbia County did a good day's work on election day. They largely reduced the Democratic majority on the State ticket, and, for the first time in several years, elected their candidate for Sheriff, he having 209 majority.

Fair for the Baptist Home for the Aged.

The Baptist churches of this City have now in progress, in Apollo Hall, Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, one of the finest fairs that have been prepared this season, for the benefit of the denominational Home for the Aged. All but five churches here are represented. Last night the place was crowded, and a brisk trade was done. Over 1,000 family season-tickets have been sold at $2 each, and over 10,000 other tickets, so that the Home will have a good start when the Fair closes on Saturday evening. Last night the Baptist Social Union, composed of persons from all the Baptist churches in the City, took their annual dinner in the restaurant and the Fair, and thereby not only increased the numbers in attendance, but the funds of the institution for the aged also. In one corner of the hall a young lady, richly attired in Oriental costume, represents "Rebekah at the Well," and dispenses lemonade and ice-water to the sighing swains who, in search of wives among the children of their people, rest themselves there. And whether from thirst or other causes, quite a number of young gentlemen stopped at the well last evening and drank from RACHEL'S hands. In another corner of the hall a miniature lake has been improvised, upon which the "Lady of the Lake" sails her little craft and dispenses presents to all according to the value of their pecuniary gifts to her aged Home. The illusion is very well carried out, and attracts large numbers. In the centre of the hall are a floral arch and an evergreen arch, from beneath which confectionery and other articles are dispensed, and in the gallery a band of music entertains the company. With but two more days left, the public have not much time to lose to visit the Fair and to help a most excellent institution.

Trotting at Prospect Park—George Palmer Wins the Deciding Heat of the Race with American Girl.

The postponed race, to wagons, between *George Palmer* and *American Girl*, of which three heats had been trotted the previous day, of which *Palmer* had won two and *American Girl* one, was decided yesterday. The track was hard after the night's frost, and this suited *Palmer's* action wonderfully. The betting was $100 to $40 on *George Palmer* at first, but after he had scored and made a stumble, $100 to $60 was readily taken. He took the lead from the start, was never headed, trotted the first half-mile in the unequaled time of 1:10, and won the heat in 2:26½, almost distancing the *American Girl*, who broke badly and repeatedly during the race.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK COURSE, L. I.—Match $1,000, mile heats, three in five, to wagons.

C. Champlin's br. g. George Palmer	1	1	2	1
B. Daniels' b. m. American Girl	2	2	1	2

Time—2:25¼, 2:24½, 2:27¼, 2:26½.

Prof. Favarger's Recitation.

Prof. FAVARGER'S series of recitations is continued, and one of the number is to be enjoyed this afternoon at the Union League Club Theatre. A change in the rates of admission will aid the growing popularity of these entertainments, which are made extremely interesting by the talent of the gentleman supplying them.

BRENTANO has just received a new lot of London periodicals, and the attractiveness of his counters at No. 33 Union-square is increased. In this newest budget are the London *Society*, *Temple Bar*, *Cornhill*, *Cassell's*. *All the Year Round*, *Sunday Magazine*, and the *People's Magazine*, for November.

WASHINGTON.

The President and Gen. Cox—Question of Appointing a Commissioner of Patents—President Grant's Opinion of Democratic Alliances—Commissioner Wilson—Revision of the Statutes—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Many of the best friends of the President express a sincere hope that the Cox matter may now be allowed to drop out of sight. It has been believed here ever since the resignation that there were other reasons for it in addition to those ascribed in Gen. COX'S letters. This question is now settled in such a manner as to show that that gentleman's retirement was not because the President disapproved of any reforms that he was conducting, but because there was a serious difference of opinion about a matter in which the President deemed it best to exercise the greatest prudence. As to the matter of political assessments, that subject was never the point of any difference between the President and Gen. Cox, for it was never discussed by them. As to leaves of absence for elections, that matter was never considered by the President beyond this: On the day Secretary COX'S resignation was received, Judge OTTO brought the matter to the attention of the President, who said that it was best to have the practice uniform in all the departments, but he would not give any direction in the matter himself. The only point of difference was, not whether the clerks should have leave to go and vote, but whether their election leave should be in addition to their regular leave. It was too small a matter, the President thought, for his formal interference, and he therefore confined himself to the suggestion that the practice should be uniform. As to continuing the reform in the Interior Department, which Gen. Cox is credited with inaugurating, the President's annual message will probably settle all serious doubts on that subject.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

The selection of a successor to Commissioner FISHER, of the Patent Office, is looked for with a great deal of interest. It turns out that the tender of the office to Mr. BAKEWELL, the patent lawyer of Pittsburg, was the suggestion of Commissioner FISHER alone, and that it is not approved by the President. The policy of appointing a prominent patent lawyer to this position, although resulting favorably to the public service in the case of Judge FISHER, is believed by many to be an unsafe practice, and is strongly opposed by the class known as patent attorneys. It will probably not be repeated.

DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCES.

The President is understood to regard the cheating propensities of the Young Democracy of New-York as a warrant against all future alliances for any purpose. Democracy, whether labeled Tammany or otherwise, and affiliations with Democracy must be repudiated, and the organization placed on a sound Republican basis.

COMMISSIONER WILSON.

The publication of the President's Long Branch letter to Ex-Secretary COX has called universal attention to Commissioner WILSON, of the Land Office, whom the President held at that time under suspicion. Mr. WILSON was appointed Land Commissioner by President LINCOLN, and passed safely through JOHNSON'S Administration; but considering that the imputations in the President's letter are allowed by him to be made public without a statement that his suspicions are now removed, it is believed that Mr. WILSON will soon retire. His resignation has not yet been called for, however.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

The Commissioners to revise the statutes of the United States—Messrs. CHARLES P. JAMES, BENJAMIN VAUGHAN ABBOTT and VICTOR C. BARRINGER—have organized this Fall in Washington, and are pursuing the work assigned them. That task is no less than a complete rewriting of all the general and permanent laws of the United States upon a new and orderly arrangement, and with corrections embodying all the repeals and amendments; in fact, the law "as it is" of the National Government. Such tasks are usually prosecuted upon the plan of assigning to each Commissioner one share of the entire field, which he works out alone, and submits to his colleagues for revision. The Washington Commissioners are pursuing a different method. They meet daily as a board, and are examining the statutes, section by section, in their order, beginning with the latest, for the purpose of determining as to each section, whether it has been repealed or amended, whether it is of general importance warranting its being incorporated in the new statutes, and under what chapter of the new arrangement it ought to go. The sections are marked in the margin, and, as the work proceeds, are to be cut out by a clerk, and assorted to the proper chapters. This preliminary labor will give each Commissioner a reliable collection of the existing provisions of law which the Board have deliberately decided should be embraced in any chapter which he undertakes to draft, with memoranda of most of the repeals and amendments. This must very much facilitate the ultimate revision. The Bench and Bar of the country will be glad to know that it is the intention of the Commissioners to prosecute the work to completion at the earliest possible date, and that, to that end, they will ask Congress to make such provisions as shall, from time to time, appear necessary to aid in its advancement. As at present compiled, it is impossible to know in many instances what is the existing law of the country.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL BANKS.

The Controller of the Currency has received a response from every national bank in the country to the call recently made for the amount of interest paid on deposits. Only one bank took exceptions to the Controller's request.

CONSOLIDATION IN THE REVENUE OFFICE.

Acting Commissioner DOUGLASS has consolidated the Divisions of Law Abatements and Refunding, of the Internal Revenue Office under charge of CHAS. GHESLEY. Mr. GHESLEY has been in the Internal Revenue Office since the organization of the Bureau, and is relied upon as one of the most efficient lawyers and competent officers in the service.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed THOMAS M. HARRIS, Pension Agent at Wheeling, in place of DODDRIDGE, removed. Similar changes elsewhere will follow.

JOHN M. MCKINNEY has been appointed Judge of the United District Court in the Southern District of Florida.

CHANGES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Numerous changes in the Department of the Interior are contemplated. The Secretary was in consultation with the President this morning on the subject, and one of the results of it was the change of the Pension Agent at Wheeling.

A CORRECTION.

The New-York papers contain a mistake in the publication of President GRANT'S letter today. His language was, speaking of the Secretary to sign land patents: "He must not take orders from WILSON. I have grown suspicious of WILSON," &c. The word NELSON was substituted for that of WILSON. The latter is Commissioner of the General Land Office, to whom the President alluded.

PATENT OFFICE DECISION.

The last decision rendered by Commissioner FISHER, before leaving the Patent Office, was in a case of interference between JENKINS and MORTON, assignees, and S. S. PUTNAM, of Boston, Mass., for a patent for a horse-shoe nail forging-machine, awarding the patent to S. S. PUTNAM.

MR. M'GARRAHAN MAKES A DENIAL.

Mr. MCGARRAHAN has prepared an answer to the allegations in Ex-Secretary COX'S letter to the President, just published, relative to his claim. He emphatically denies Gen. COX'S assertions, and among other things, says the only ground for the charge that his attorney offered a friend of COX'S $20,000 to influence the Secretary's action in the premises, was his (MCGARRAHAN'S) positive and peremptory refusal to agree to a proposition to that effect from interested parties, this being part of a plan for entrapping him in a disreputable transaction, with a view of prejudicing the President against his rights. Judge PASCHAL and A. P. SHAW, counsel for MCGARRAHAN, have also prepared a statement, denying that any such proposition as that above alluded to was ever made by either of them.

Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled.

The social reception given last evening to the friends and patrons of the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, at their magnificent new hospital, corner of Forty-second-street and Lexington-avenue, was largely attended. JOHN C. GREENE, Esq., President of the Society, to whose philanthropic efforts and princely generosity much of its success is to be ascribed, presided. The exercises consisted of the reading of a statement of the origin, progress and present condition of the hospital, addresses by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH and others, and singing by the children. The Treasurer's report gives a most satisfactory exhibit of the financial condition of the Society. Its new building, which cost $250,000, is not only entirely paid for, but the Society has in addition assets amounting to $160,000. Since its organization—seven years ago—it has taken care of 11,000 crippled and ruptured children, and has now eighty-one under treatment. After the conclusion of the services last evening, the visitors were conducted through the principal portions of the building—the sleeping apartments, play-room, class-room, &c., and expressed themselves highly pleased with the good order, neatness and comfort everywhere visible.

Sabbath-School Reunion.

A Sabbath-school reunion and sociable was held last evening in St. John's M. E. Church, in Fifty-third-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway. The proceedings opened with singing by the congregation, followed by prayer by Rev. THOS. LODGE. Miss SARAH JOHNSTON then sang the hymn, "No Crown Without the Cross," after which Rev. ALBERT D. VAIL, of Thirtieth-street Church, addressed the audience. Again Mr. and Miss JOHNSTON sang, "Where do You Journey, My Brother," which was followed by an address by C. C. NORTH, who said that the Sunday-school, having in fifty-four years caught up with the M. E. Church in 104 years, he predicted that, should he live to a reasonable old age, he expected to see Canada annexed to the United States, and the Methodist bodies throughout the country united in one church and numbering not less than 5,000,000 members, and the Sabbath-schools of the denomination not less than 10,000,000. But this work requires money, and that was what he wanted just then.

A beautiful silk banner, bearing in the centre a likeness of the Savior commanding Peter to "Feed His Lambs," and around it the name of the Sunday-school, was presented to the school by Mrs. FRANCES E. CONOVER, its female Superintendent. It was received by Mr. BODINE in a few appropriate remarks. Subscriptions to the amount of $500 were then asked for to furnish and fit up the library and Sunday-school and infant class-rooms, and nearly the whole amount was raised, after which the company were treated to ice-cream and cakes and enjoyed themselves socially for an hour.

Methodist General Missionary Meeting.

The General Missionary Society, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which consists of the Bishops and thirty-two ministers and thirty-two laymen, selected by the different Conferences, met in annual session yesterday at No. 805 Broadway. Bishop JANES presided, and Bishops MORRIS, SCOTT, SIMPSON, AMES and CLARK—all of the Superintendents who are now living, were present. The annual appropriations for missionary purposes at home and abroad are to be made for the ensuing year, and the amount estimated upon is $700,000. Of this sum $9,000 goes to Africa and about $20,000 to India; about $100,000 to missions in Europe, and the remainder, except a few thousands that go to South America, is destined for missions in the United States. Next Sunday week anniversary sermons will be preached in the different churches in this City and Brooklyn, and the annual meeting will be held on Saturday, Sunday and Monday in the Central M. E. Church of this City.

The Mutuals Beaten by the Athletics, of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The home-and-home game of the second regular series, between the Athletics, of this city, and the Mutuals, of New-York, was played here today. About 2,000 persons were present. The weather was cold and blustery, and the playing very poor on account of the cold. The following is the score:

Athletics	4	2	2	2	0	2	0	3	8	—23
Mutuals	3	1	0	2	5	0	0	8	0	—19

Umpire—FERGUSON, of the Atlantic, of Brooklyn.

The first premium for the best tin-lined lead pipe was awarded by the late American Institute Fair to the Colwells, Shaw & Willard Manufacturing Company, No. 213 Centre-street, New-York.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Auction Sale of
116 CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
ON FIFTY-NINTH-ST., MADISON-AV., 8TH-AV.,
And adjoining sts.
THIRTY-NINE CENTRAL PARK FRONTS.
Several Parcels, having
FRONTS OF OVER 200 FEET,
being most desirable locations for churches, hotels, public institutions or Park residences in the city now unoccupied, and composing the largest and most valuable property offered in New-York for many years.
At Auction THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 1870, at 12 M., At the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway,
A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.
59TH-ST.—Twenty-one Lots on block facing Central Park, bounded by 5th-av., or plaza, 6th-av., 58th and 59th sts.; 300 feet frontage on the Park.
62D AND 63D STS.—Five Lots near Madison-av.
MADISON-AV.—Front between 62d and 63d sts.
Six Lots north-east corner of 63d-st.; Four Lots south-east corner of 67th-st.
65TH-ST.—Two Lots near Madison-av.
81ST-ST.—Four Lots near 4th-av., which will here be bridged.
8TH-AV.—Thirteen Lots fronting the Park, between 63d and 65th sts.
Four Lots north-east corner 69th-st.
Two Lots between 75th and 76th sts.
Entire Front between 81st and 82d sts, facing Central Park on two sides.
64TH-ST.—Two Lots near 8th-av.
69TH-ST.—Entire north side between 8th and 9th avs.
77TH-ST.—Two Lots near 8th-av., facing Park.
79TH-ST.—North-west corner 9th-av., facing Park.
81ST AND 82D STS.—Three Lots near 8th-av.
9TH-AV.—Three Lots south-east corner 76th-st.
Sixty per cent of purchase money can remain on mortgage when desired. For maps of information apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at the office of J. M. PINKNEY, 79 Cedar-st.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

The Best in the Market.—If you want an elegant fashionable HAT, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st. Price $7.

Jas. Everdell, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, &c., new designs. Established 1840.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss (Established 20 years,) Office, 2 Vesey-st. Branch office No. 32 East 14th-st., near University-place.

Best Weather Strips at Lowest Prices.—ROEBUCK BROS., at the old stand, No. 58 Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

COLTON—HARDING.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, at No. 9 West 21st-st., by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, ALBERT ROMAINE COLTON to JENNIE LOUISE, second daughter of Henry M. Harding, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

FRANCIS—BLIVEN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, by Rev. Joseph F. Elder, CHARLES K. FRANCIS to SARA E. BLIVEN, all of this City.

HARDMAN—WARREN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 10, by Rev. A. C. Wedekind, at St. James' English Lutheran Church, 15th-st., AARON HARDMAN, Esq., to Miss MARY L. WARREN, both of New-York. No cards.

HEWES—CHICHESTER.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1870, at the residence of her brother-in-law, by Rev. G. B. Wilcox, JOSHUA D. HEWES, of New-York City, to JENNIE CHICHESTER, of Jersey City.

Boston papers please copy.

QUACKENBUSH—SLOVER.—On Wednesday Nov. 9, at the Prospect Hill Reformed Church, East 85th-st., by Rev. D. M. L. Quackenbush, D. D., ABRAHAM C. QUACKENBUSH to REBECCA M. FANSHAW SLOVER, both of this City. No cards.

RIPLEY—CHURCHILL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Norman Seaver, D. D., GEORGE H. RIPLEY to MARY C., daughter of Wm. Churchill, Jr., all of Brooklyn.

WATSON—MUNROE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, by Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., THOMAS A. WATSON to PAULINE TUCKER, daughter of George D. Munroe, of Brooklyn.

WELCH—HASKIN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Jacob Fehrman, of Lake George, assisted by Rev. Dr. Brush, of Fordham, EDWIN V. WELCH, Jr., to ESTELLA, eldest daughter of Hon. John B. Haskin, both of Fordham, Westchester County, New-York.

DIED.

DANSIGER.—Nov. 8, 1870, JULIUS A. DANSIGER, aged 64 years.

His relatives and friends (as well as those of his sister, Mrs. Teresa Davison) are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 243 West 55th-st., near Broadway, Friday, Nov. 11, at 12½ P. M.

DIMON.—At Southport, Conn., on the evening of Wednesday, the 9th inst., TEMPERANCE, relict of Wm. Burr Dimon, aged 86 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

GOULD.—At Glion, Switzerland, Sept. 8, 1870, Mr. CHARLES GOULD, of this City.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 5 East 2[illegible]th-st., on Monday, Nov. 14, at 11 A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HOLDEN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 9, Mrs. JANE HOLDEN, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 127 White-st.

OGDEN.—At his residence, West Morrisania, Thursday, Nov. 10, JOHN OGDEN, aged 58 years, 11 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

ROGERS.—At Stamford, Conn., Nov. 8, MARY E. ROGERS, widow of Fitch Rogers, and daughter of Rev. Daniel Smith, D. D.

ROBERTS.—At Middletown, Conn., on Tuesday afternoon, the 8th inst., EMILY M., wife of E. H. Roberts, aged 73 years.

SCUDDER.—On the afternoon of Wednesday, 9th inst., in the 2d year of her age, LOUISA H., daughter of Henry J. and Emma W. Scudder.

Funeral services at the residence, No. 116 East 17th-st., Friday, 11th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, on Monday evening, JAMES P. THOMAS, for many years a resident of this City.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Friday next, the 11th inst., at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., at 4 P. M. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st., 3¼ o'clock.

WICKES.—At Orange, N. J., on the 10th inst., Rev. THOMAS WICKES, D. D., late of Marietta, Ohio, aged 55 years.

Funeral services and interment at Marietta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANOTHER SPLENDID
SUPPLEMENT NUMBER
OF
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
AN ACCURATE DOUBLE-PAGE VIEW OF
THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE,
Embracing the Southern End of New-York and part of Brooklyn,
GIVEN AWAY
With this week's number of
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
It also contains Illustrations of
THE DIAMOND FIELD IN AFRICA,
BEHIND THE RAMPARTS,
(FULL PAGE,)
DESCENT OF A BALLOON FROM PARIS,
COOKING IN THE TRENCHES,
FRENCH TROOPS AND TURCOS,
THE STRASBURG CATHEDRAL,
(FULL PAGE,)
TAKING THE CENSUS,
(FULL PAGE,)
TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE
(Three Illustrations,)
"TAKE A CHANCE,"
FOUR COMICS,
and
READING MATTER OF THE MOST INTERESTING AND CHOICE CHARACTER.
PRICE, TEN CENTS A COPY;
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
No. 686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES-ST., having engaged their French Goods before the war interfered with the manufacturers, are offering
AT VERY LOW PRICES
800 PACKAGES OF WHITE CHINA, DECORATED CHINA, GLASSWARE, REAL BRONZES, COMPOSITION BRONZES, CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, JARDINERES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BISQUE FIGURES, &c.
Also of our own manufacture,
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND GAS-FIXTURES.
ILLUMINATED CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES,
(a specialty by our own artist,)
in all colors to match furniture and room decorations.

TREES AND SHRUBS.
PARSONS & CO.
Offer these in very large variety.
LAWN TREES, of very fine form.
FLOWERING SHRUBS, of the choicest kinds.
ROSES, very fine, by the 100 and 1,000.
RARE EVERGREENS, in more than 200 varieties.
RHODODENDRONS, the most beautiful of all hardy evergreens.
ARBOR VITÆ, and other hedge plants, by the 1,000.
DELAWARE GRAPES, at $100 per 1,000.
For catalogues, address at
FLUSHING, Long Island, N. Y.

DAILY LINE OF PALACE CARS
TO ST. LOUIS WITHOUT CHANGE.
Commencing on MONDAY, Nov. 7.—WAGNER'S and PULLMAN'S luxurious Drawing-room and Palace sleeping cars, will leave Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st., at 8 P. M., for St. Louis direct, via the "Great Wabash Route." Berths and apartments secured at all principal ticket offices and at Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st.

LADIES' FURS.
WARNOCK & CO., HATTERS AND FURRIERS, offer their usual extensive and select assortment of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS, comprising every desirable article, many of which are new and captivating.
No. 519 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,
STANDARD PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' IN GREAT VARIETY.
WARNOCK & CO., NO. 519 BROADWAY.

FINE GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
Selling at reduced prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, will close at this office at 5½ A. M., and at the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 7:50; C and D, 7:35; E and F, 7:20; G and H, 6:30, the night before.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

DR. WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for consumption, asthma and threatening coughs—cod liver oil. As prepared by Dr. WILBOR it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the phosphate of lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It is for sale by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and is an article that should be kept in every family, for convenience of instant use on the first appearance of coughs or irritation of the lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

A "HOME."—WHAT IS IT WITHOUT children, and Cherry Pectoral Troches, to cure your colds, sorethroats and bronchitis; are very palatable, and cure quick. Rushton's (F. V.) Cod Liver Oil is bound to take the lead for its purity. Use no other.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 30 [illegible] Broadway, insert beautiful sets of teeth, on gold, at $40; platina, $30; aluminum, $25—the lightest and best work ever made; superior gold and platina fillings on moderate terms; extracting under gas.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery, of Cuba; prizes cashed in gold; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 1½ Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,264.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States, and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE METRIC SYSTEM,
Considered with reference to its introduction into the United States.
WITH THE VIEWS OF
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS AND SIR JOHN HERSCHEL.
By CHARLES DAVIES, LL. D.
Price $1 50, postpaid.
Just published by
A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 111 and 113 William-st., New-York,
And No. 111 State-st., Chicago.

CURRENT NOTES.

Prairie fires are raging in North-western Iowa. A large amount of property has been destroyed, and several lives lost.

The Quincy, Mich., copper mines produced upward of 1,051 tons of minerals during the month of October.

There has been another death from hydrophobia in Virginia recently. The victim was a son of Mr. BENJAMIN BARTON, of Alexandria.

The loss by fires in Chicago during the month of October aggregates $76,629. Of this amount the insurance companies paid $75,744.

It is said that the eight-hour system was introduced into the workshop of Gov. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, as far back as 1861, and without any abatement of wages.

Another attempt was made, a few days ago, to dispose of the Jeff. Davis mansion, at Richmond, Va., but with no better success than at first. The highest bid made was only $8,000.

Mr. HENRY BURROUGHS, father of Rev. HENRY BURROUGHS, rector of Christ Church, Boston, died on the 7th inst., at the latter city, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

Ex-Mayor FRANCIS C. SHERMAN, of Chicago, died in that city, on the 6th inst. He was a native of Newtown, Conn., and had emigrated to the West in 1834.

Several members of the Buffalo Volunteer Fire Brigade got drunk, recently, by drinking whisky from a tub in which an old lady had been bathing herself every day for a week.

Two smart young girls from the United States have been doing quite an extensive trade at Montreal for some time past, in preserving bridal and funeral flowers.

There are 42,793 families in Cincinnati, 25,175 dwellings, 111,101 females, and 107,799 males. Among the colored population the disproportion is much greater, there being 3,287 females to 2,641 males.

The people of Jeffersonville, Ind., are excited by the continued depredations of a gang of body-snatchers, who make no effort to cover up their tracks by closing the grave after removing the dead.

Prof. GEO. DAVIDSON has been elected to to the chair of Astronomy and Geodesy in the University of California. The Professor has been identified with scientific observations on the Pacific coast for twenty years.

Dr. DIO LEWIS, in a recent lecture at Providence, R. I., declared that the present system of employing doctors was wrong, and advised his hearers to make contracts with them at $200 a year for each family, and a deduction of $2 for each case of sickness.

Lieut.-Gen. DOYLE has given instructions that 100 men, three subalterns, one Captain and a field officer of the Sixtieth Rifles, shall remain at Montreal to assist in the formation of a permanent military school in that city, under the Militia Department of the Dominion Government.

The Common Councillors of Savannah, Ga., have passed a resolution requesting the Mayor to proclaim the 17th inst. as a day of "thanksgiving to Almighty God for His continued favor in preserving to our beloved and beautiful city during the past year the blessings of health, prosperity and good government."

An "independent" militia company at Baltimore inaugurated their establishment, the other night, by making an indiscriminate charge on the guests at a ball which had been given in their honor. Two of the officers were knocked insensible while endeavoring to bring the men under discipline.

Several car-loads of cattle have recently been left for an entire week at the stock-yard of Pittsburg, Penn., without either food or water. There is no humanitarian in that city who takes an interest in the prevention of cruelty to animals, and there was, consequently, no complaints made to the authorities.

Two boys were recently arrested at Newberne, N. C., for masquerading in female apparel. The Newberne *Times*, in describing the appearance of the naughty fellows, says that their disguises consisted of newspaper hats, and newspapers pinned around them—rather a cold costume for ladies at this season of the year.

A man in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, claims to have discovered a new principle of motive power to answer all the purposes of steam, water, horses, &c. He is about to have an iron machine made with a capacity capable of developing a starting power equal to 400 pounds, that will by force of momentum increase its capacity to 1,000 pounds of working power. He declares that he is not insane, and that he intends to have the matter brought before Congress at the next session, with the view of having the exclusive right of property in the invention secured to his heirs, administrators and assigns.

A young girl of Paola, Kansas, who has failed to procure a husband in the ordinary way, has caused an advertisement to be published in one of the local papers from which we extract as follows: "A young lady, seventeen years of age, occupying a good position in society, of a mild, pleasant disposition, cultivated manners, &c., preferring this novel way of obtaining a husband, wishes to correspond with some gentleman much older than herself, to test the mutual fitness of the parties to enter into the state of matrimony; she simply hopes to find a disposition similar to that of her own, and a well-educated mind; she does not desire either wealth or station in her future husband—although these would be no impediment—but he must have a lucrative business."

Dr. HIGGINS, a South American physician, writes to the *Journal of Pharmacy* that the bite of the cobra, or of any other snake or reptile, may be cured by administering a few drops of a preparation of the gall of the cobra, which should be prepared as follows: "Pure spirits of wine, or 95 per cent. alcohol, or the best highwines that can be procured, 200 drops; of the pure gall 20 drops; in a clean two-ounce phial, with a new cork; give the phial 150 or 200 shakes, so that the gall may be thoroughly mixed with the spirits, and the preparation is ready for use. In case of a bite, put five drops, no more, of the preparation into a half tumblerful of pure water; pour the water from one tumbler into another backward and forward several times, that the preparation may be thoroughly mixed with the water, and administer a large tablespoonful of the mixture every three or five minutes until the whole has been given."

Over Half a Century of Christian Labor—A Quiet and Unobtrusive Charity.

Fifty-seven years ago, a number of ladies in this City organized a Female Assistance Society for the relief of the sick poor, and though many of them have since gone to their reward, their work has not languished, but has been taken up by their younger sisters and daughters and carried on successfully, and yesterday the Society held its annual meeting in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, in Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street.

Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS presided, and read several interesting and affecting letters from beneficiaries of the Society, who had been placed in positions to help themselves by its timely aid. Many of them also acknowledged that they had been greatly benefited, spiritually as well as temporally. The Society has distributed 2,073 garments, and 170 sheets and numerous other little articles during the year. It has received from the State, through the kind offices of Hon. ALEX. FREAR, whose wife is one of the managers of the Society, a donation of $5,000. The Dorcas Society has also received through the same channel $3,000. The aggregate annual receipts of the Assistance Society have amounted to $41,762, and the expenditures to $22,609, leaving a balance on hand of $19,153, including invested funds from which an interest income is derived. The Dorcas Society has received, including the above donation, $6,928, and expended $5,715, leaving a balance on hand of $1,213.

Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS then delivered a brief address, and referred to the quiet, unostentatious work of the Society during its existence. Six years ago, he said, on the day of the Presidential election, when the excitement outside was intense, and great apprehensions of a riot existed, he presided at a similar meeting of the Society. Though it has been so long in existence, its need is as apparent today as it was fifty-seven years ago. The poor will never perish out of the land—they are always with us. There are statesmen and philanthropists and philosophers who affect to believe that pauperism will cease from the earth some day, but if it existed under the Jewish theocracy, where land was inalienable, and so much had been done to prevent poverty, we can hardly expect to escape. He thanked God that we are free from hereditary pauperism, which so greatly curses Great Britain and Continental Europe; but this Society will ever find work enough to do among the sick poor of New-York. In the revolutions of time it often happens that contributors one year will be beneficiaries another; and a few such incidents he recited in illustration. A board of directors and a board of managers were then elected, and after a little routine business the meeting adjourned.

DECREASE OF CRIME.

Charge to the Grand Jury by Judge Bedford—Complimentary Mention of the Late Police Superintendent—A New Assistant District-Attorney—The Jealous Husband who Shot his Wife.

The principal feature of yesterday's proceedings at the Court of General Sessions was the impaneling of the Grand Jury for the November term, and the delivery of the usual charge by Judge BEDFORD, who spoke as follows:

MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: The law makes it incumbent upon me to direct your attention, especially, to all offenses against the Excise and Usury laws; the laws to preserve the purity of elections; the laws forbidding lotteries, and the taking of illegal fees by public officers; and the law passed in 1860 to prevent fraud in the sale of tickets upon steamboats and other vessels. I must also inform you that it is a misdemeanor for any Grand Juror, or officer of the Court, to disclose the fact of an indictment having been found for felony against any person not in actual confinement, until such person shall be arrested. And now, gentlemen, I cannot take leave of you without congratulating you, and the law-abiding citizens of this city, as regards the present condition of crime. It affords me real pleasure to tell you that our criminal statistics demonstrate, beyond all question, the pleasing fact that the bold and daring recklessness which but a short time ago characterized the conduct of the dangerous classes, and which, indeed, for a season threatened to rob the City of its fair name, has been palpably very much diminished. And this no doubt is in great measure owing to the vigilance, energy and prompt action of the authorities. In large cities, containing a vast and varied population, crime always will, to a certain extent, exist. But as the skillful physician can generally, by the proper remedies, control disease, even when it takes the form of an epidemic, so, I hold, can the authorities, by the prompt and legitimate enforcement of the law, generally control crime and always curb its recklessness. It is a mere question of time which is the more powerful—the law, or the lawless. To my mind, the statute book is sufficiently strong. All that is needed is its proper application as the occasion may require. I, myself, am of the opinion, and, in fact, am fully convinced, that in the great battle of law and justice against crime and criminals, the latter must always yield to the combined honest, determined and fearless efforts of Grand Juries, Judges, District-Attorneys and the entire Police Department. And here, on this occasion, in alluding to the Metropolitan Police of this City, permit me, gentlemen, for a moment to pause and throw a passing flower to our late lamented Superintendent, JOHN JOURDAN. During the four years that I was one of the prosecuting officers of this county, and also since I have had the honor of being City Judge, circumstances of an official character oftentimes threw us together. As a man, I always found him courteous, modest and unassuming, and as an official, he was energetic, zealous and faithful in the discharge of his duties. As a detective, he was great, and was, indeed of brilliant promise—intent, as it were, upon future and honorable distinction. He was taken from us in the early summer of his life. Although gone, we have his record; and that record will ever serve as a beacon-light to the policeman to guide him on his way to honorable achievements. Pardon me, gentlemen, for this apparent digression, but JOHN JOURDAN was an honest man, and I love to dwell upon his memory—it is a thought fraught with sadness and yet with pleasure—sadness to think that he nevermore can aid me, pleasure to know and feel that he now rests in the sleep of death, honored and respected by thousands who knew him. While we have reason to mourn his loss, we may well congratulate ourselves upon the appointment of his successor. From my official acquaintance with him, I have every reason to believe that he will with honor and credit not only discharge the onerous duties devolving upon him, but will, at the same time, endeavor, to the best of his ability, to carry out the plans and measures of the late Mr. JOURDAN for perfecting the Police force of this City. Gentlemen, with these few remarks, and reminding you of the oath which has just been administered to each and all of you—an oath which broadly indicates the measure of your responsibilities, and one which will, no doubt, awaken you to a just appreciation of your conduct as Grand Jurors—I now request you to retire and enter upon your labors.

Hon. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, District-Attorney GARVIN's new and able assistant, appeared before the Court for the first time in his official capacity.

WM. H. GORDON pleaded guilty on an indictment charging him with having shot ELLEN GORDON, his wife, in the eye, destroying it. Another indictment was presented against him, in which he was accused of having wounded CATHARINE MCCONNELL, who happened to be present when the pistol was discharged. The felonious assault took place at No. 23½ Gouverneur-street, and was caused as alleged, by jealousy, on the part of the prisoner. He was remanded for sentence.

THOMAS MCGUIRE, indited on a charge of breaking into the store of MARTIN J. BAUN and WILLIAM P. ROOME, was tried and was acquitted.

In the case of WILLIAM SMITH, accused of grand larceny, the jury disagreed. The prisoner offered to enter a plea, guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, but the Court declined to accept it. He was remanded for a new trial.

Singular Conspiracy—How to Purchase a House with a False Mortgage.

HERMAN STEIFEL and HENRY FREUND, who was concerned in the murder of LIPPMAN, the deputy marshal, were arraigned yesterday afternoon at the Essex Market Police Court, before Judge SCOTT, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud JOHN BUTLER out of $4,500. From the affidavits made in the case it appeared that BUTLER resides in Jefferson County, but is the owner of a house and lot at No. 5 Orchard-street in this City. This property he desired to sell, and made known his desire in the usual manner. On the 20th ult. he met FREUND, who spoke to him on the subject of the sale, saying that he knew a man named MEYER who would purchase the property on condition that BUTLER would accept a mortgage for $4,500 on the lot No. 101 East Seventy-first-street, in part payment. BUTLER consented, and a false mortgage was immediately executed at the instance of or by FREUND himself, which was duly recorded in MEYER's name at the Register's office. On the following Sunday FREUND introduced HERMAN STEIFEL to BUTLER as the Mr. MEYER to whom he had reference, and together they proceeded to Seventy-first-street, where the lot asserted to have been mortgaged is located. The property being acceptable, and the mortgage supposed to be good, BUTLER expressed his willingness to accede to the proposition, and the contract was entered into. The price of the property was to be $29,000, there being a mortgage for $15,000 on it, and other liens, making the mortgage for $4,500 equal in nominal value to the balance in cash of the purchase money. The parties to the bargain met on the 25th October, at the office of J. L. MICHAELS, a lawyer residing in Seventh-street, where the agreement was duly drawn up and signed, in which it was stipulated that the said mortgage should be accepted as the balance of the purchase money. It was, however, subsequently found that the whole transaction was a fraud on the part of FREUND and his confederate, and a warrant was applied for and granted by Judge SCOTT for their arrest—the District-Attorney having given it as his opinion that the case came under the statute for conspiracy, and the prisoners were arrested on this charge. During the examination it transpired that on the 24th and 25th October the prisoners went to the house of MICHELS, and informed him of the nature of the contract and their connection with it. He advised them that BUTLER should be represented by counsel, and on the next day Mr. GEISEN HEINMER attended in that capacity. At the end of the contract MICHELS saw STEIFEL's name, and afterward saw him erase it and write the name of MEYER. Subsequent to this occurrence the prisoners visited MICHELS, and STEIFEL offered him money to give to HEINMER if he consented not to search the title deeds of the property on Seventy-first-street, and to get BUTLER to sign the deed of his property in Orchard-street. FREUND also asked MICHELS if he had not better go and offer HEINMER $500, as this mortgage with which they were to purchase BUTLER's house was on property that had been sold under foreclosure, and was good for nothing. On the 29th October he wrote to BUTLER, informing him that he had been cheated, and on Wednesday evening STEIFEL met him, and said he was to give FREUND $800 in all for his share in the transaction. Judge SCOTT committed the parties for further examination.

Reunion at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church.

The congregation of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, held a social reunion and banquet last evening, the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the church. For upward of three years considerable misunderstanding existed between the members of the church and the Board of Trustees with regard to its management, and during that period all religious services have been suspended. The dispute was referred to a legal tribunal, resulting in the success of the claim of the congregation, and it was determined, in opening the church last evening, to hold a festive reunion, and recall the various members who, meanwhile, became scattered through the City. The former pastor, Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNETT, D. D., (colored,) was recalled, and the last few days were devoted to preparations to make the affair pass off as agreeably as possible. The old order of things has returned, and nothing now remains to remind them of the late unpleasantness. The services last evening were opened with prayer, and sacred musical selections suited to the occasion. Rev. WM. BUTLER delivered an address, in which he referred to the litigation they had just passed through, and the confidence in Divine aid with which their success should inspire them. Addresses were also delivered by Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, Rev. Mr. PETERSON and others. A subscription list was then opened, and a large sum was collected. The exercises concluded with prayer.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

The Case of School Commissioner Thomas R. Hennessey—The Resolution of Expulsion Sustained by the Court at General Term.

The appeal taken by THOMAS R. HENNESSEY, late School Trustee, from the order of Judge BRADY at Special Term of the Supreme Court, refusing a peremptory mandamus against the Board of Education compelling his reinstatement, has been heard and disposed of by the Supreme Court, General Term, adversely to the plaintiff. The appeal was argued by Mr. GAGE on behalf of Mr. HENNESSEY, and by Mr. A. J. VANDERPOOL, of the firm of BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOOL, on behalf of the Board of Education.

After reviewing the facts elicited before the Board of Education, and which have already appeared in the TIMES, Mr. VANDERPOOL presented his points on behalf of the Board, as follows:

First—The Board of Education had the power to remove the relator. The proceedings were in all respects regular. The evidence established the truth of the charge, and fully warranted the resolution of removal.

Second—ANDREW MILLS was both a school officer and tax-payer of the City of New-York. He presented a written charge to the Board. The charge accused the relator of an act which was immoral and disgraceful in a matter connected with his official duties, and which tended both to discredit his office and the school system.

Third—The Board caused the charge to be fully investigated. The relator appeared before the Committee, cross-examined all witnesses adduced to support the charge, and called and examined a large number of witnesses, beside giving testimony on his own behalf. All the testimony upon the investigation was given under oath. All the evidence was laid before the Board and considered by it. The Committee reported that the charge was sustained, and the Board agreed with and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That said JOHN R. HENNESSEY be and he is hereby removed from his position as School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward, and his place declared vacant.

Eight members of the Board voted in the affirmative and one in the negative. There is not the slightest pretence that the relator did not have every opportunity to be heard in his defense. No surprise or unfairness can be alleged.

Fourth—It was suggested, on the motion for a *certiorari*, that the testimony could only be taken before the Board. There is no foundation for this idea. The Board of Education is a legislative body in matters relating to the public schools in the City of New-York. It has power to make rules of order and by-laws for its own government and that of its members and committees; matters which it is required to cause to be investigated, are appropriately referred to Committees. The words used in the statute—"cause to be investigated"—show that the Board would be at liberty to refer it to a committee: 1. In the *Legislative Manual*, section 13, title "Examination of Witnesses," it is stated: "But the testimony given in answe before the House is never written down; but before a Committee it must be, for the information of the House, who are not present to hear it." 2. If the statute had provided that the power of removal should be vested in the Senate, who, when charges were made, "should cause the same to be fully investigated," we apprehend there would be no doubt of the power, as well as the duty, to refer the matter to a committee for that purpose. (Cushing on Legislative Assemblies, section 1,855.)

Fifth—A criticism was also made on the fact that what purports to be a preamble to the resolution, declares that the relator, "by careless and indiscreet conduct in matters concerning the moral status of our cherished system of public education, has seriously compromised his standing as a school officer," instead of saying that he had "been guilty of immoral or disgraceful conduct in a matter connected with his official conduct, or which tended to discredit his office or school system." 1. The report of the Committee, concluding with the preamble and resolution, are to be read together. The report says the Committee have come to the conclusion that the charge preferred against Trustee HENNESSEY is sufficiently sustained to warrant the recommendation of his removal from said position, and to this end submit for adoption the preamble and resolution. The conduct mentioned by the Committee in the preamble is thus defined by them to be that contained in the charge preferred. 2. If this be not so, if a strict construction is to be put upon the language used, then the preamble was not adopted, but only the resolution of removal. 3. The relator should not complain of the mildness of the preamble. The report said he was guilty of the charge—the preamble contents itself with calling this careless and indiscreet conduct, &c. The charge being proven, the Court will easily see that the conduct was "immoral and disgraceful in a matter connected with his official duties," and also fulfilled the residue of the clause, "or which tends to discredit his office or the school system." 4. The adoption of the resolution of removal was the only action necessary on the part of the Board, after considering the evidence to effect a vacation of the office.

Sixth—The proceedings were, in all respects, regular, and the *certiorari* should be dismissed.

The Court, in delivering its opinion, says: "We are of the opinion that the Court may look into the testimony to see whether the evidence warrants the removal of the relator, and on such examination that the proceedings of the defendants, in passing the resolution complained of, were justified by such testimony." Judgment for defendants.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Nov. 10, 1870:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Seven first-class dwellings, north side of Fifty-eighth-street, 375 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 21.6 by 50, four stories; Gen. THOMAS A. DAVIS, owner.

Four first-class dwellings, north side of Fifty-fifth-street, 300 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 20 by 54, basement and three stories; BARTLETT SMITH, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, south side of Seventieth-street, 95 feet west of Third-avenue, 16 by 46, basement and three stories; JACKSON & STEINMETZ, owners.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Fifty-second-street, 88 feet west of Sixth-avenue, 32 by 42, basement and three stories; C. BLINN, owner.

IRON FRONT.

One store, No. 553 Broadway, 25 by 200, five stories; JAMES W. BEEKMAN, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Two first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Third-street, 65 feet west of Third-avenue, 17 by 40, four stories; C. H. BEMAN, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Forty-sixth-street, 250 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 20 by 40, basement and two stories; CHARLES MCINTYRE, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north side Fifty-eighth-street, 75.5 feet, east of First-avenue, 18 by 50, three stories; JOHN SCHARLOCK, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Fifty-seventh-street, 150 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 53, three stories; SCHWAND & AMEND, owners.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Thirty-sixth-street, 64 feet east of Eighth-avenue, 36 by 25, four stories; AUGUST SCHNEIDER, owner.

One store and tenement, north side of Forty-fifth-street, 225 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 42, three stories; MICHAEL BAUER, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 158 Stanton-street, 25 by 52, five stories; G. BOHM, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 211 Delancey-street, 25 by 54, five stories; PETER SEEBALD, owner.

One chapel, north side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues, 496 by 160, three stories; West Presbyterian Church Society, owners.

One store, Nos. 58 and 60 Hudson-street and No. 49 Thomas-street, 114 by 67.9 on Hudson-street and 98.11 by 52 on Thomas street; JOHN Q. JONES, owner.

One brewery, No. 529 West Forty-first-street, 25 by 40, one story; V. LOEWER, owner.

One store-house, No. 31 Great Jones-street, 26.9 by 70, three stories; Board of Fire Underwriters, owners.

One engine-room, foot of East Tenth-street, 300 feet east of Avenue D, 80 by 16, one story; GEO. LAW, owner.

One stable, south side of Thirty-fifth-street, 250 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 92, two stories; CORNELIUS DOYLE, owner.

One stable, Nos. 312 and 314 West Thirty-seventh-street, 49½ by 30; JACOB WERNER, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. buildings	31	Stores and tenements	3
Brown-stone fronts	14	Chapel	1
Iron front	1	Stores	2
Brick fronts	16	Brewery	1
First-class dwellings	18	Stables	2
Second-class dwellings	2	Miscellaneous	2

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Nov. 10, 1870, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

No. 45 Seventh-avenue, CHAS. STERLING, owner; unsafe chimney.

No. 43 Seventh-avenue, CHAS. STERLING, owner; unsafe chimney.

No. 77 Madison-street, MR. FISH, owner; unsafe chimney.

No. 24 East Broadway, D. CARPENTER, owner; unsafe chimney.

No. 30 Cortlandt-street, C. G. GUNTHER, owner; unsafe generally, also extension building.

No. 46 Cortlandt-street, MURFORD MARTINS, owner; unsafe chimney.

No. 47 Clinton-street, ROBERT CARRICK, owner; unsafe chimneys.

The Sale of Diseased Meat.

Three men were yesterday charged before Judge MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, with being engaged in the preparation for market of meat from cattle which were known to have died of disease. The men—HUMPHREY, GORDON and MILLER—were engaged, on Wednesday afternoon, on MILLER's premises, in the First Ward, in skinning a cow which had died a few hours before in a diseased condition. The meat, it is believed, was intended for the New-York markets. HUMPHREY and MARTIN were each fined $20. MILLER, against whom there was no evidence of culpability, was discharged. The men were arrested by Officer SINGLETON, at the instance of the Health Inspector.

TEMPERANCE.

What It Is, Is Not, and Never Will Be—Lecture by Thomas Heywood.

Mr. THOMAS HEYWOOD, proprietor of the *Temperance Star*, London, lectured last evening on the subject of "Temperance, What It Is, Is Not, and Never Will Be," under the auspices of St. John's Lodge, No. 22, G. S. and D. of S., in the rooms of the Chapel of St. Augustine, No. 262 Bowery. Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN, pastor, in charge of the chapel, presided. The interest excited in the event appeared to have been increased by the knowledge that this was the first occasion in which any institution under the control of Trinity Church was thrown open to aid the temperance movement, and a very large audience was in attendance. The Order which the chapel espoused "The Good Samaritan and Daughter of Samaria," was instituted in this City in 1847, and while professedly a branch of the temperance organization, in reality pledges itself to a greater and more complete work than any other similar movement. The nature of his obligation imposed on every member the duty of arresting the progress of intemperance, wherever possible, to bring the inebriate into the organization, and to care for him until he is thoroughly brought to a sense of the misery of his condition. It also provides food, clothing and employment, and many who are now in promising positions, owe their rescue from the debasement of intemperance to the zeal of the members of this Lodge. The members attended last evening in full force. Mr. HEYWOOD, in a lengthened and able address, treated the subject as a negative principle, positive in its good and in its operations. He showed it was in harmony with science and nature, and its tendency was to promote the mental and physical development. It was not an ascetical principle, nor opposed to social freedom, political liberty, or the existence of religion; neither was it a bar to mental excellence, or in any way opposed to true manliness. While strong in his faith in the good results accruing from the practice of temperance, the lecturer proceeded to refute the theories that in it was to be found a cure for all the evils that afflict humanity or a means for the attainment of unbounded happiness. It was not, and never would be, a spiritual salvation, but its universal adoption would be a blessing to the world greater than any social boon it ever received.

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Nov. 10, 1870, the following are the most important plans for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City:

One frame second-class dwelling, No. 365 West Fifty-second-street, 25 by 35, two and a half stories, make full story of attic and extend the building 15 feet on rear; JOHN ALLEN, owner.

One brick factory, east side of Fourth-avenue, 65 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, 90 by 26 by 35, one story, one story to be added and building extended on rear 9.10 feet; Union India Rubber Company, owners.

One brick second-class dwelling No. 6 Amity-street, 21.11 by 43, three stories, one story to be added; WM. R. STEWART, executor.

One brick factory Nos. 213, 215, 217, 219 and 221 East Forty-second-street, 125 by 45 feet, three stories, one story to be added; JOHN N. STERNS, owner.

One brick store No. 245 Broadway, 25 by 115 feet, four stories, one story to be added; ORANGE JUDD, owner.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday (Nov. 10) was an active day at the Exchange, and quite a large number of sales were effected. In fact, it is the first day this week that any business has been transacted. The attendance of buyers at the rooms was good, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings. The property known as the Continental Hotel, at Long Branch, N. J., was offered yesterday by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, but did not attract the attention hoped and expected. No bids approximating to the value of the premises being received, they were withdrawn. The following is a recapitulation in brief of the sales made:

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at an executor's sale, disposed of property belonging to the estate of CHARLES M. CONNELLY, deceased, as follows: A four-story brick store and lot, known as No. 55 Water street, on the corner of Cuyler's-alley. The lot is 28 by 85, and the building covers the entire lot. The property was purchased by THOMAS MCDONALD for $30,250. A three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 61 Morton-street (house 25 by 46, lot 25 by half block) was sold to R. STEVENS for $8,600. A factory property in Brooklyn, on the north-west corner of Raymond and Willoughby streets, belonging to the same estate, was also offered by the same firm, and nominally sold for $36,000, being bid in for the estate by HIRAM ANDERSON. The property comprised a lot 71.2 by 123.6 by 84.3 by 122.10, with a number of buildings in good order.

JAMES M. MILLER, at four several Supreme Court sales, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., referee, sold four four-story brick houses and lots adjoining each other, on the east side of Third-avenue, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets, at prices ranging from $11,300 to $12,000 each. He also sold three two-story brick houses and lots on the south side of Wyckoff-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, in Brooklyn, one at $6,350 and two at $6,225 respectively.

MULLER, WILKINS & Co., disposed of a house and lot on First-place, in Brooklyn, between Smith and Court streets, to M. VAN WYCK, for $15,000, and also a country residence, together with 26 acres of land at Lake Mahopac, in Putnam County, to J. C. GREEN, for $13,500. The last named premises are situated on the road leading from the Lake to Peekskill, a mile from the depot, and the place is known as the summit property. The above comprised all the sales of the day. A more particular description of the property, as to size of lots, exact location, &c., being appended in the summary annexed.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

4-story brick store and lot No. 55 Water-st., s. w. corner Cuyler's-alley, lot 28.1x85.3x28.0¼x85.9; building covers entire lot.......$30,250

3-story and attic brick house and lot n. s., No. 61 Morton-st., between Hudson and Bedford sts., lot 25x½ block, house 25x46....... 8,600

By James M. Miller.

4-story brick house and lot, e. s. 3d-av., 25.6 ft. s. of 77th-st., 19.1½x75.......$11,300

4-story brick house and lot adjoining, same size. 11,600

2 4-story brick houses and lots adjoining, each same size, $12,000 each....... 24,000

BROOKLYN.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

Factory property n. w. corner Willoughby and Raymond sts., nom. sale.......$36,000

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story b. s. house and lot, old No. 95, new No. 119 1st-place, between Smith and Court sts., lot 25x138, house 25x60.......$15,000

By James M. Miller.

2-story and attic brick house and lot, s. s., No. 374 Wyckoff-st., between 4th and 5th avs., lot 20x100, house, 20x35....... $6,350

2 similar houses and lots adjoining No. 376 and 378 Wyckoff-st., $6,225 each....... 12,450

LAKE MAHOPAC, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.

By Muller, Wilkyns & Co.

Country residence—2-story frame cottage and outbuildings, and 26 acres of land—place known as Summit property, on road to Peekskill.......$13,500

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

16th-st., n. s., 125.3 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x92....... $4,250
16th-st., n. s., 175.3 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x92....... 4,250
47th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l....... 75,500
51st-st., n. s., 494 ft. w. of 5th-av., 42x100.5....... 100,000
53d-st., s. s., 193.9 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x100.5, h. and l....... 23,000
75th-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of 3d-av., 80x102.7, half part 6,000
78th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 4th-av., 5x102.2....... 1,300
118th-st., n. s., 343.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.10, half part....... 7,500
121st-st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A, 252x the block, half part....... 65,000
132d-st., s. s., 672.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11, h. and l....... 10,000
9th-av. and 30th-st., 79.11 ft. e. of 9th-av., 24.8 ft. n. of 30th-st., 19.1x49.4, q. c....... 400
2d-av., w. s., ½ block s. of 110th-st., 20x120x100.1 x40x80.10x80....... 5,000
4th-av. and 39th-st., n.-e. corner, 19.9x130x98.9x50 x79x80....... 45,500
5th-av., w. s., lot No. 116, H. Spingler's map, 25.9 x100, h. and l. } 102,805
13th-st., n. s., lot No. 122, H. Spingler's map, 25x 103.3, h. and l. }
Lexington-av., e. s., 65.5 ft. s. of 59th-st., 20x95, h. and l....... 19,000
Road from Kingsbridge road to H. R. R., near Fort Washington Point, 320 ft. w. of Kingsbridge Road, 315x310, h. and l....... 10,000

Leases Recorded.

Catharine-st., No. 66, 2½ years, per year....... $3,500
Grand-st., No. 71 } 5 years, per year....... 2,400
Wooster-st., No. 28½ }
Hall-place, Nos. 4 and 5, 5 years, per year....... 2,000
Hudson-st., No. 281, 5½ years, per year....... 1,200
West-st. No. 176, Warren-st., No. 125, basement, 5 years, per year....... 4,200
55th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x198.5, 5 years, per year....... 1,600
Same property, 16 years, per year....... 1,800
59th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x½ block, 3 years, per year....... 4,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Carroll-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 20x100....... $7,500
Cumberland-st., e. s., 310.7 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 50x100....... 14,500
Elm-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Johnson-av., 250x100x75 x100x175x200....... 10,750
Grove-st., s. e. s., Linden-st., n. w. s., 150 ft. n. e. of Central-av., 50x200....... 5,500
Hayward-st., s. s., 282 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 372x 238x173x63....... 12,000
Hicks-st., w. s., 138 ft. s. of Joralemon-st., 25x100. 8,000
Jefferson-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Howard-av., 100x 100....... 2,500
Centre line, between President and Carroll sts., 60 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 20x20....... 500
Richardson-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 13.6 x14x95x25x100....... 275
Schenck-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x100. 650
State-st., n. s., 141.8 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 16.8x100, h. and l....... 8,750
State-st., n. s., 158.4 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 16.8x100, h. and l....... 9,800
Stockholm-st., s. s., lot No. 127, Colt's property.. nom.
15th-st., s. s., 125.10 ft. e. of 4th-av., 12?x170.3....... 7,500
55th-st., n. e. s., 450 ft. n. w. of 3d-av., 50x200.4....... 2,000
Gates-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 60x100, 2 hs. and ls. }
Gates-av., n. s., 180 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 20x100, h. and l. } Mortgages $3,500 38,000
Gates-av., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 100x100, 5 hs. and ls. }
Gates-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 100x100, 5 hs. and ls. }
Johnson-av., e. s., 180.4 ft. s. of Elm-st., 13.4x100x25x50.5x45....... 1,625
Lafayette-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 100x100....... 7,850
Meserole-av. and Newell-st., n. e. corner, 125x100 2,500
Smith-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Union-av., 25x100....... 3,000
Troy-av., w. s., 99 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 50.7x140x50.1x140x5.6x100x55.7....... 3,000
Washington-av., e. s., 119.7 ft. n. of Wyckoff-st., 25x130.6x8x19.1x131 (½ part) B. and S....... 1,052
Yates-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100....... 1,200
3d-av. and 16th-st., n. w. corner, 88.4x59, h. and l. 7,000
4th-av. and 15th-st., southerly corner, 200x250 (foreclosure)....... 11,750
5th-av., w. s., 40 ft. s. of 11th-st., 60x70, (3 h. and l.) (c)....... 30,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Peekskill to Lake Mohegan road, adj. H. W. Beecher, 29¼ acres.......$12,250

East Chester.

1st-av. e. s., lot No. 20 Mt. Vernon, 75x150....... 3,000

Morrisania.

144th-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100....... 4,000

Mount Pleasant.

Ridge-st. and private road, n. e. cor., G. R. Scott's 2,500

Mamaroneck.

Orienta-av., e. s., 170 ft. s. of W. H. Delancey's, 5 70-100 acres.......$21,900

Rye.

King-st., e. s., adjoining W. D. Slawson's, 9 96-100 acres.......$8,000

White Plains.

Harlem Railroad, w. s., H. Purdy's property, 100 x111....... $500

West Farms.

Berrian-av. and Elizabeth-st., n. e. corner, 75x100 $500

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Mercer-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Varick-st., 25x100... $3,500
South 2d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Grove-st., 25x100... 3,500
South 2d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Grove-st., 25x100... 4,500
Lots Nos. 12 and 13, block No. 13, Claremont, 50 x96....... 1,800
Lots Nos. 45, 46, 47, 70, 71, 72, Washington Village Land Association....... 14,400

Bayonne.

Van Horne-st., w. s., adjoining Moses Van Horne's property, 130x385....... $6,250

Hoboken.

1st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 20x75....... $3,000

Union Township.

Lot No. 142, block No. 30, Guttenberg, 25x100.... $2,000
Lot No. 586, block No. 14, Guttenberg, 25x100.... 2,200

Greenville.

Pamrepau-av., e. s., 590 ft. w. of Bergen Point road, 50x119....... $600
Lots Nos. 37 and 38, Gould's map, 50x100....... 600

Newark.

High-st., w. s., 151 ft. s. of Spruce-st., 5x200..... $875
Orchard-st., e. s., 105 ft. s. of Camp-st., 25x201.9.. 5,000
12th-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of South 9th-st., 25x100.... 850

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
No. 182 Grand-st.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents. Interest and Dividends collected.

FOR SALE—A HIGH-STOOP, THREE-story brick house on 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; lot 24 feet by half the block; will be sold at a very great bargain if purchased within a few days. Apply immediately to POTTER BROS., 5½ Pine-st.

GRAND BOULEVARD.—FOR SALE—Two lots situated on the Boulevard, and near the Circle; price, $30,000 for the two. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF GROUND ON Mount Morris-square; price, $90,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A CARD.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, having become a favorite line of settlement for persons doing business in New-York, the subscriber, in order to aid persons wishing to obtain a country home, will keep a COMPLETE LIST OF PROPERTY FOR SALE on the line of the road, from Jersey City to Easton.
A. D. HOPE,
Office of "The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company," No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO RENT OR EXCHANGE for interest-yielding securities, at Elizabeth, a city of 25,000, with good schools, churches, markets, pavements, gas, water and police, intersection of two trunk railroads; accessible at all seasons, by the most reliable, cheap and comfortable travel; a delightful suburban cottage, within two minutes' of the West Elizabeth Station, and within a mile of the Union Depots, &c.; 45 minutes' from Liberty-st., situated in the best and prospectively the handsomest part of the city; house of 15 rooms, modern style; lot of nearly one acre, laid out in fruit and shade trees, garden, stable, &c. Sacrifice at $13,000; easy payments; rent till April, $500. Address C. C., Box No. 236 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, or house alone, with five lots, or with two; house two stories, basement and attic; no one but owner has lived in it; situated on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; forty minutes from City Hall. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT IN Dutchess County, N. Y., superb in all its appointments; will exchange for improved City property. For full description, inquire of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE—PREMISES CORNER GREAT-Jones-st. and Lafayette-place, within view of Broadway; size of ground, 82.1 by 98; building, 41.6 by 58; the building will be altered for business purposes and the vacant ground improved for a desirable tenant. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., (Bible-house Building.)

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.

Wanted by a private family, no children, for the season, a well and completely furnished first-class house; 5th-av. preferred, between 20th and 30th sts., or on the streets near 5th-av., west side. Address A. W., Clarendon Hotel, corner 18th-st. and 4th-av. A stable also wanted.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1870,
at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors of Isaac Dyckman,

FORTY ACRES
IN 286 LOTS, OF THE
DYCKMAN ESTATE,

at Fort Washington, in the Twelfth Ward of New-York. Sixty per cent. on mortgage. For maps and particulars apply at the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Executors' Counsel, No. 133 Nassau-st.

RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.
BY WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
NO. 91 CEDAR-ST.
Will sell at
AUCTION
On THURSDAY, Nov. 17,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Messrs. Edward Austen and Samuel Colgate, trustees, that valuable property on Church-st. extension, (formerly Trinity-place,) between Rector and Thames sts., being in full view of Broadway, and overlooking Trinity Church grounds, and on one side extending through to Greenwich-st., known as Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 Trinity-place, and Nos. 115, 117, 119, 121 and 123 Greenwich-st. This portion of the ground is leased for a term of years, with renewal covenants at $8,120 80 ground rent, on which have been erected by the lessee massive and substantial warehouses, six stories high, covering the entire property, with iron fronts on Church-st.
Nos. 30, 32, 34 and 36 Trinity-place, on which the owners have erected warehouses of the same kind, uniform in appearance with the others, the whole comprising a total of about 239 feet on Church-st. and 125 feet on Greenwich-st.
For further particulars and maps, apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, Esq., No. 287 Pearl-st., or to the auctioneers,
WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
No. 91 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES ON 5TH-AV., FRONTING CENTRAL PARK AND ON WEST 23D-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
FIFTH-AVENUE.—The first-class four-story brown-stone-front house and lot situate on the easterly side of 5th-av., 25 feet north of 85th-st., and opposite the Central Park. Also
WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The first-class four-story brown-stone-front English basement house and lot situate on the north side of West 23d-st., 325 feet west of 8th-av., and known as No. 331, with laundry and servants' hall on the rear.
Maps and particulars at office of the auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, NOV. 15, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
ALLEMANIA CLUB-HOUSE
FOR SALE,
(under the direction of Henry Rosenblatt, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee.)
EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Premises No. 18 East 16th-st., south side, between Union-square and 5th-av., four-story brick, 37.6 by about 127 feet, covers nearly the entire lot; complete with club-rooms, restaurant, theatre, concert-room, which rents for $120 per night, &c., &c. Full particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Ciprault, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,800 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
Real Valuation of Property.......$33,346,161
Whole Indebtedness only....... 869,000
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
and an extensive variety of other securities for sale and profitable investments at low rates.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine st.
N. B.—First-class investment securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORGAGE BONDS!
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
85 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 26 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

BANK OF
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.
Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.
Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, ARCH'D MCKINLAY, } Agents.

CITY STOCKS
THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD.
CITY 5s OF 1870,
due Nov. 1 proximo, paid at par on demand.
CITY 7s OF 1885,
sold at a small premium.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV. NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, inst., the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.
In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 10th day of December next, and remain closed until the 5th day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.
Stockholders will, in all cases when making payments for above installment, send or bring their scrip certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereupon. By order of the Board. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1870.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected:
H. BLYDENBURGH, CHAS. T. RAYNOLDS,
C. T. CROMWELL, ENOS RICHARDSON,
WILLIAM E. DEAN, L. A. ROBERTSON,
CHARLES G. HARMER, AUGUSTINE SMITH,
WILSON G. HUNT, HENRY SUYDAM,
DAVID JONES, EDMUND THOMPSON,
WILLIAM MILES, S. H. WALES,
FRANCIS M. HARRIS.
INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION:
JOHN Q. JONES,
JOHN P. HAYS,
CHARLES L. YOUNG.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Francis M. Harris was unanimously re-elected President, and Augustine Smith Vice-President.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the United Petroleum Farms Association, for the election of Trustees, will be held at this office on the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 until 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books will be closed, in accordance with by-laws, from 11th to 22d inst. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOFFMAN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hoffman Petroleum Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at this office on the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 until 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books will be closed, in accordance with by-laws, from 11th to 22d inst. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION OF the Board of Directors, the stockholders of the Florida Improvement Company are required to pay ten per cent. assessment upon their capital stock, together with all arrearages upon the first fifty per cent. assessment on said capital as is still due or unpaid to G. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Company will be held at Company's office in Baltimore, on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the purpose of general business, and for the election of six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
LEROY E. BALDWIN, Secretary.

THE POSITION OF BOOK-KEEPER and cashier, or some similar permanent and responsible position, is wanted by a young man for several years past book-keeper and cashier for large wholesale and manufacturing houses; best City reference furnished. Address W. C., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Gold and Currency received on deposit, subject to check at sight.
Interest allowed on Currency accounts at the rate of four per cent. per annum, credited at the end of each month.
ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON US PASS THROUGH THE CLEARING-HOUSE, AND ARE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT BY ALL THE CITY BANKS.
Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand, bearing four per cent. interest.
Loans negotiated.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds on commission.
Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada.

EAST TENNESSEE,
VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA
RAILROAD
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.
REDEEMABLE 1900.
Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.
The mortgage is for $3,500,000 on a road 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The lien is about $13,000 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,117,761 10. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.
For terms and other particulars, apply to
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 36 WALL-ST.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE
EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS
Wanted by
O. E. WOOD,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1870.
TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 4 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Nov. 17, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a certificate of deposit issued by the West Side Bank to THOS. GILLIS, dated Nov. 3, 1870, No. 739, for $1,400, the same having been lost and payment thereof stopped.

DIVIDENDS.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF 10 CENTS PER SHARE has been declared payable on and after the 15th inst.
Transfer-books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst. inclusive.
I. J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., (4 per cent.,) free of City, County and State taxes, has been declared, payable on and after 10th inst., to which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. E. P. MILLER'S NEW AND IMproved Turkish Bath just opened, No. 41 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Ladies Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.; gentlemen all other hours, from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1870.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOPPEL

FOR SALE—A PEW IN DR. HALL'S Church, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st. Inquire of EWEN MCINTYRE, No. 874 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. "EXTRA" STEAMERS.

Europa.....Sat., Nov. 12 | Acadia.....Wed., Nov. 16
Caledonia.....Sat., Nov. 19 | Britannia...Wed., Nov. 30
Anglia.....Sat., Nov. 26 | Iowa.....Wed., Dec. 14
India.....Sat., Dec. 3 | Acadia.....Wed., Dec. 28
Australia.....Sat., Dec. 10 | Britannia...Wed., Jan. 11
Columbia.....Sat., Dec. 17 | Iowa.....Wed., Jan. 25

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednes., Nov. 9 | Tarifa, Thursday, Nov. 24
Batavia, Thurs., Nov. 10 | Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 30
Java, Wednesday, Nov. 16 | Calabria, Thurs., Dec. 1
Samaria, Thurs., Nov. 17 | China, Wednesday, Dec. 7
Algeria, Wednes., Nov. 23 | Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return tickets.....$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

as follows
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Nov. 16, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Nov. 30, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....Dec. 7, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Nov. 12, 8 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax.)
.....Tuesday, Nov. 15, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Nov. 19, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London.....85	To Liverpool.....35
To Halifax, N. S.....20	To Halifax, N. S.....15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU....SATURDAY, Nov. 12
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURGET....SATURDAY, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAITE....SATURDAY, Dec. 10
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 24
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Nov. 19, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $193.50 to $170. Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Nov. 19, ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Dec. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Nov. 18.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Nov. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17, East River, at 3 P. M.:
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, Saturday, Nov. 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Tuesday, Nov. 29.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, Friday, Dec. 9.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken, Monday, Dec. 19.
For freight or passage apply to
E. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Nov. 17
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK.....Nov. 24
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....Dec. 1
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, Presidents.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 12, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Nov. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 17, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO,
THOS. H. MORTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20, East River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 19.
P. L. CALDWELL & CO., No. 129 Rector-lane.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas. Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Cole* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN INTELligent, industrious girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; is a competent, economical and reliable servant, a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; neat and respectable; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, or lady's maid, or chamber-maid, or nurse, by an English Protestant young woman; very competent; excellent seamstress; cut, fit and operate; good dress-maker; the best City references. Apply at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman a situation as excellent chamber-maid, washer and ironer; she is a splendid fine washer; can do all kinds of French fluting, polishing, &c., in the best manner; five years' City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook, and is willing to do the coarse washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 549 9th-av., near 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a few more engagements to go out by the day; is an excellent fitter and trimmer; best references if required. Call at or address No. 173 7th-av., between 26th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable woman, about 30, as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant or growing children; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English woman as first-class cook; understands the entire care of a kitchen; good City reference. Call after 5 o'clock at No. 2 Astor-place, in the dye-store.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has one of her own. Best City reference. Call at No. 333 West 40th-st., 3d floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as child's nurse; is competent to take care of a baby from birth with the bottle; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 17th-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 397 3d-av., corner 23th-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress; thoroughly understands her work; no objection to assist with chamber-work. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 46 Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, WASHING at her own residence; will do family or gentlemen's washing in the neatest manner; the best of reference given. Call at No. 297 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as a first-class laundress, or first-class chamber-maid; can do all kinds of fluting; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 305 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper or lady's companion by a young American lady of experience; references exchanged. For particulars address or apply to Mrs. A. KLAMROTH, No. 64 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist with the washing; is a good baker; good City reference. Call at 123 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to take in ladies', gents or families' washing and ironing and fluting at her own residence; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 337 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXCELLENT laundress, to assist in chamber-work; or, as first-class waitress and chamber-maid. Can be seen Friday and Saturday at No. 137 East 60th-st., present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress, or to assist at chamber-work if necessary, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference from present employers. Call at No. 64 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant Scotch woman, as nurse. Can take care of a baby or an invalid lady, and sew; best of reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman to do chamber-work and sewing, or to wait upon a lady; has six years' excellent reference from last employer. Call or address No. 14 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook in a private family; willing to assist in washing; excellent reference from last place. Call or address No. 252 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXCELLENT cook by a Protestant Scotch woman; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Apply at No. 132 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GIRLS, situations together, one as cook and the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 136 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS seamstress and lady's maid; understands dress-making; has good City references. Call at No. 825 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly and has excellent City references Call at No. 134 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NURSE; a good sewer; competent to take charge of small children; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 326 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl to do house-work, or as chamber-maid. Apply at No. 278 1st-av., near 16th-st., two flights up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress, with good City reference. Apply at No. 216 West 18th-st.

ATTENTION.—LADIES IN WANT OF a German, French, Irish, or English help, can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as laundress; is truly competent in all its branches; has the best of City reference for four years. Can be seen at No. 299 6th-av., in the millinery-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, to take in washing, or to go out by the day; can do fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at any time at No. 231 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman; is a good, thorough cook and excellent baker; will assist in the coarse washing; is neat and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress, or to assist at chamber-work if necessary, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference from present employers. Call at No. 64 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant Scotch woman, as nurse. Can take care of a baby or an invalid lady, and sew; best of reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman to do chamber-work and sewing, or to wait upon a lady; has six years' excellent reference from last employer. Call or address No. 14 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook in a private family; willing to assist in washing; excellent reference from last place. Call or address No. 252 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXCELLENT cook by a Protestant Scotch woman; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Apply at No. 132 West 19th-st.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as laundress; is truly competent in all its branches; has the best of City reference for four years. Can be seen at No. 299 6th-av., in the millinery-store.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and plain sewer, and would take care of one or two growing children in a private family; has four years and a half reference from her last place. Call at No. 678 2d-av., near 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, who understands English and American cooking, a situation in a private family; good bread maker; willing to do the coarse washing; well recommended, and prefers the country. Call for two days at No. 4 City Hall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 313 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and trustworthy woman as cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; in a private family; none others need apply; City references. Call or address No. 213 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress; would assist with chamber-work if required, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; best City references. Call at her present employer's, No. 64 West 33th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation to take care of a baby or grown children; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call or address No. 110 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as first-class chamber-maid in a private family, or would do chamber-work and sew; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 313 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman to take care of children and do chamber-work and waiting for a small private family; best of City references. Apply at No. 150 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as seamstress and to wait on a lady in a private family; three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and plain sewer, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 317 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as a competent nurse or young lady's maid; can speak French; City references. Call at No. 341 West 54th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A situation to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Call for M. HILD, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

WANTED—A SIUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference from last place. Apply at No. 200 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; will assist in washing; is an excellent baker; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 196 Grand-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable married man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good City driver; will be found willing and obliging; has five years' reference from his last place. Call or address for two days J. C., No. 42 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, or farmer, by a first-class man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; has the best City references. Address R. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a first-class coachman. Call at or address No. 29 West 34th-st., or No. 11 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man (Scotchman) to take care of furnace fires, &c., and make himself generally useful. Inquire at No. 442 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOman, a situation in an American family as seamstress and governess; good City references can be given. Call at No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class man as coachman; has five years' reference from his last employer. Apply at No. 73 University-place for T. K.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country; well recommended. Address P. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; twelve years' experience in England. Address R. C., No. 427 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a Scotchman of large experience, and sixteen years' first-class reference. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER OF LONG experience, a situation, in City or country, in a manufacturing establishment; best of reference. Address E. P., No. 112 Duffield-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS IN-DOORS servant and to make fires, by an honest man, (German.) Address A. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; the man as coachman and groom; has had twenty years' experience; the wife as first-class cook in all its branches; has the best of City references; is a Protestant, English. Can be seen at 230 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family; best City reference from last employer; understands his business in all its branches. Address L. G., 157 5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DISPOSING of his horses wishes a situation for his coachman, who is capable of taking care of road or carriage horses; would prefer to go South. Call or address for one week, COACHMAN, private stables, No. 133 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as gardener, milk cows, take care of horses, and general work; best of references. Address THOMAS SMITH, care of Edward D. Webb, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a married man; is a first-class groom and driver; best City references. Call or address J. M., Carriage Repository, No. 65 East 25th-st., for two days.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.—Authorized capital $200,000. Clerks, porters, bookkeepers, coachmen, gardeners, laborers, mechanics, &c., furnished with situations by this Company. Office, No. 4 Union-square, next door to East 14th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, ONE thoroughly acquainted with making desserts, jellies, &c., and can bring the best City references; also a chamber-maid and a girl to assist in the laundry and kitchen; all to go in the country; no one need apply without the best of City reference. Apply at No. 21 University-place, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—AGENTS ($30 PER DAY) TO sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing-machine. Has the undersewed, makes the "lock-stitch," (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family sewing-machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A POLICY CLERK IN A LIFE Insurance Company; salary, $750 per annum. Address, in own handwriting, STEVENSON, Box No. 5,452 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY A SHORT DIStance out of the City, a first-class cook; the lady can be seen from 9 to 1 o'clock. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d-av.

AGENTS WANTED ($225 A MONTH) BY the American Knitting-machine Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS. Apply before 1 o'clock P. M. at 5 East 34th-st.

DRY GOODS.

CANTRELL.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., } New-York.
No. 752 Broadway, }
Nos. 168 and 168 (new nos.) Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

This old and well-known Company, now in the second half-century of its existence, are prepared, as usual, to dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies', gentlemen's and children's garments, and piece goods, in their usual superior manner.
NOTE.—THE ABOVE ARE OUR ONLY OFFICES.

INDIA GOODS.—INDIA GOODS OF EVERY description, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India store, No. 886 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
NO. 81 4TH-AV.,
First block above A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,
Are now opening an entire new stock of
PARLOR, CHAMBER,
AND
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
BEDDING, SPRING BEDS, &c.,
Which will be sold at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PLAIN AND DECORATED FURNITURE.
For City and country residences; also, mattresses, &c., all of our own manufacture. We also manufacture the Ashland Combination Bedstead, combining double and single bed, or crib, in one. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Westminster and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman a front room, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, C, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying their own house, in 54th-st., near 4th-av., would let one room, with closets, gas, &c., to a gentleman, with board; the comforts of a home assured, on reasonable terms. Address W., or for information call at No. 832 2d-av., corner 54th-st.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—To let, with or without private table, a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor, front, consisting of parlor, bedroom, private bath; other rooms if required; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor, to rent, with board, by a private family residing in 19th-st., near 5th-av.; references exchanged. Address F. M. A., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, WILLing to pay about $75 each for a parlor, dining-room, with private table, and two large sleeping rooms, in a strictly private house, can find such accommodations at No. 33 West 31st-st.

A PARTY, OR FAMILIES, DESIRING handsome accommodations for the Winter, will call at No. 106 East 23d-st., fourth house east of 4th-av. Highest reference.

LARGE ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, with or without private table; liberal inducements to gentlemen rooming together. Apply at No. 126 East 27th-st.

SUITES OF ROOMS—PARLORS AND bedrooms, with private table if desired; baths, &c.; professed cook; attendance first-class; location delightful. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST.—WE HAVE ONE more handsome family apartment and several rooms, nicely furnished, to let, with superior French board; private table if desired.

ROOMS ELEGANALY FURNISHED TO Rlet, without board, in first-class brown-stone house No. 51 East 10-st., just west of Broadway. References as usual.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let, singly or en suite; house and location desirable, opposite Hoffman and adjoining St. James.

TO LET—THE PARLOR FLOOR, THREE rooms, also third-story front room, to two or three gentlemen, with breakfast, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Desirable furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house; choice location.

SECOND FLOOR—WITH OR WITHOUT private table; also other rooms for families or gentlemen rooming together; No. 53 West 33d-st. References required.

NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE,—SUITE OF rooms, handsomely furnished, to let with board; references exchanged.

NO. 8 WEST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—To let in a French family, first-class board. References exchanged.

FRONT ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, hot and cold water, to let, with or without board. No. 78 Lexington-av.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST.—ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—With private table only, will be let second floor rooms, en suite, for the Winter.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let with board, to families or singly; private table if desired. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, four children and baby, and two nurses, (the latter French and German;) four bedrooms and sitting-room required; answers must give terms, including fire and gas, and number of other boarders; neighborhood must be good; references exchanged. Address SAXON, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 49 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 126, 128 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 19.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.
Prospectus to be had.
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5TH-AV., CORNER 20TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHARLES KEITH.
WILL CONTINUE MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st.—Fifteenth year.
No finer school-rooms. Young pupils with Mrs. LYON, the others with Mr. LYON, who teaches the whole time. In 4 years 20 have entered College—only three conditioned. Light Gymnastics. Literary Society for older pupils. Only good boys desired.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY,

WHAT WE PUT UP WITH.

Lecture by Rev. Dr. Noah H. Schenck Before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

The first of a course of eight lectures to the "General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen" was delivered in Steinway Hall, last evening, by Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, of Brooklyn. The audience numbered 1,500 or over. Dr. SCHENCK was introduced by the President of the Society, Mr. A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN. He opened his lecture with the quotation from SHAKESPEARE, "What a piece of work is man," &c. Considering the expense of being born, he said the wonder was how so many men could afford to be born; but he supposed they couldn't help it. But being born was cheap compared with the expense of making way for our successors. Therefore it was a still greater wonder how so many could afford to die; but this, too, they couldn't help. What splendid speculations might be indulged as to the possibilities of man. How proud might be his position were it not for the shadows and sorrow of sin. How diversified the characters of man. There was Mr. Doolittle he never plants trees; never takes out a patent or takes in a wife, and for this last neglect there was a hope that the race of Doolittles would ultimately run out. Then there was Mr. Enterprise. Drop him where you would, he lights on his feet and takes to work. Enterprise was the ingredient in American character in which lay the hope of the world. But he proposed to speak at this time of certain characteristics of our American social life. Life, after all, was mainly a question of backbone. Every child, whether spanked or spoiled, was the most remarkable child to its parents that ever was born. But children were spoiled not so much by being petted as by failing to use the splendid material that nature had treasured up in the child. The defect was in the training. No allowances was made for differences of tastes, temperaments or inclinations. Whether the child was meal or corn it was put through the same hopper. The consequence was the world was full of men and women who are trying to appear what they are not, and who stand in places where they do not want to be, and where nature never intended they should be. When would the world learn to put the saddle on the right horse, and learn how much children have to put up with from their parents. The best of books said that the fashions of this world pass away. The philosophy of fashion was simple. The sentiment of fashion was the same as that of love, and was of the same age as sin. We all know that if it were the fashion for women to tie the right foot to the left ear they would feel bound to do it. We could see men and women daily who were not worth half the value of the clothes they have on. It cost more to fit out a fashionable woman nowadays than it did to fit out a man-of-war for a three-years' cruise. All this was bringing wretchedness into numberless households and undermining the foundations of female character. He appealed to women to cease making themselves a show-figure for Paris milliners. He appealed to husbands and brothers and lovers to fix a different standard of female worth than that founded on the clothes she wore. At the present day everything succeeded that was well pushed. BRIGHAM YOUNG had proved this. America had proved it by winning the world's assent to free institutions. A few years ago Abolitionists were persecuted. Only a short time since Radicalism was odious. Now Radicalism ruled the world. In a few years more it will make Europe republican; it will make religion free from dogma and cant. All men who could read ballots would have them, and all women would have them whether they could read them or not. We should all wake up to this new era, for it was already upon us. These are things that we will have to put up with whether we will or no. The speaker then spoke of the profanation of holy places with quack advertisements as among the disagreeable things we were obliged to put up with. He gave a glowing picture of the autumnal scenery in the Highlands of the Hudson, the romance of which was disgustingly relieved by the inscription high up on the bold bluffs: "S. T.—1860—X." On the Catskill Mountains, on the Alleghanies, far up the peaks of the Rocky Mountains, and even in the shadows of the Yosemite, the imagination of the tourist was enlivened with a dissertation on the merits of Mrs. WINSLOW's Soothing Syrup, and the hen-pecked husband was told how he could even cure a scolding wife if he takes an elixir. (This pun was received with shouts of laughter.) We were obliged to put up with poverty on one side and FISH, Jr., on the other. We had to endure Judges who stepped from the pot-house to the Bench, and who knew as much law as—necessity. But for heaven's sake, must we put up with a partnership of pills and the picturesque, and have our majestic mountains besmeared with salves and sticking plasters? Then there were "rings," which we were obliged to endure—moneyed "rings" of all sorts. They were getting as common as wedding "rings," which they much resembled, for were they not golden ties which bound loving hearts together? These "rings" compelled us to pay ten times as much for sending a telegram as for sending a letter, although it cost ten times as much to carry the letter as to send the telegram. A "ring" is building the Brooklyn bridge and is not likely to lose much by the job; "rings" prevent us from riding from the Battery to Harlem in a steam car, in order that stage owners and horse-car railroads may transport us there at a slow pace for the benefit of monopolies; "rings" had taken the public streets for their own use although they had no more right to lay down railroad tracks in front of his door than they had to start a menagerie in his back yard. For his part, he preferred revolution to resignation to such abuses. Another of the evils we had to put up with was the modern style of teaching in our public schools—where the child is never taught at all. The office of the teacher had become merely judicial—to decide whether the pupil knew his lesson or deserved a flogging. If the child didn't understand everything without the aid of the teacher, he was a dunce. During the hours of study he was left to himself, and the school hours were devoted to reciting what the pupil had had no assistance in learning. But the great evil of our American society was the temper of insubordination that everywhere existed. This was the snake in the grass in our society, and whether we strangled it or not, would depend the highest interests of our future. In the Church this insubordination showed itself in ritualism and free thinking. In the State it took the form of frauds on the ballot and corruption in the Legislature. In trade it exhibited itself in reckless speculation. Were we content to leave these things as we found them? For his part, he looked forward to a condition of society as far surpassing the present as sunshine surpasses shade. But it would not come of itself. Those who live in the present must work for it. The lecturer closed by exhorting his hearers to do what lay in their power to rectify the evils and abuses of the time in which they lived, so that those who came after them may be one step nearer that perfect state of society for which the human race were so eagerly longing.

THE RED MAN.

Address by Mr. Thomas Foulke on the Indian Question at the Friends' Social Union.

The meeting of the Friends' Social Union, held last evening in the Friends' Meeting-house, in Twenty-seventh-street, near Sixth-avenue, was largely attended on the occasion of an address by Mr. THOMAS FOULKE, on the present condition of the Indians of the plains, and the good effects produced by the Friends appointed as Indian Agents by President GRANT. Mr. JACOB CAPRON presided, and introduced Mr. FOULKE, who, he said, had traveled extensively on the Western prairies during the past Summer, and would now give the assembled Friends a life-like picture of what he had himself seen among the friendly Indians.

Mr. THOMAS FOULKE, a venerable man, came forward and said that he would cheerfully respond to the invitation of the Friends to give an account of the condition of the Indians as he had found them. In common with all the followers of WILLIAM PENN, he had long deplored the lamentable treatment to which the Indians, without distinction of race or past conduct, had been subjected. He had seen them treated as wild beasts, and shot down mercilessly at the caprice of lawless frontiersmen, and still worse when the National Government undertook to protect these simple savages, and drew up solemn treaties with their Chiefs, he had seen their reservations invaded by intriguing land monopolists and railroad corporations almost before the ink was dry on the parchment. The Red man was driven from place to place, and the cry of many so-called nationalists was that extermination was the inevitable destiny of the Aborigines. What wonder that these poor hunted wretches occasionally turned on their persecutors, and, according to the dictates of their savage nature, wreaked a bloody revenge for the wrongs of years! These outbursts formed a pretext for additional outrages, and so this inhuman work went on. At length, when Gen. GRANT was elected President, he conceived the idea of trying the experiment of appointing Friends agents among the Indians in the North-western reservations. During the heated season he (the speaker) determined to pay a visit to those far-off lands, and witness the workings of his brethren. In a few days he was whirled along the great Pacific Railroad to Omaha, the central city of the Union. Not far from this infant city was the Northern Superintendency, where he found 6,000 Pawnees and Winnebagoes living under the paternal rule of Mr. SAMUEL JANNY. The state of affairs here was most consoling to all who believe in the possibility of introducing civilization among the Indians by peaceful means. He found these Indians overflowing with affection for Mr. JANNY, whom they styled their grandfather. They were by no means indolent, as their enemies assert. They cultivated corn and beans in a very careful manner. True, according to the custom of ages, the squaws did most of the heavy work, leaving to their lord the duty of providing food, by hunting down the buffalo and the deer on the boundless prairies; but the example of their white instructors would soon instill into the rising generation, the nobility of labor. Their places of abode, it is true, were primitive in the extreme, being built of branches of trees and mud, circular in form, with an aperture in the centre of the roof to admit the light, and, at the same time, serve as an outlet for the smoke. [illegible] the walls were [illegible] a number of [illegible] where men, women and children, slept indiscriminately. The feeling of the whites in the neighborhood of this reservation is still very hostile to the unfortunate Indians, and the Friends who merely preach the common-sense doctrine that the innocent should not suffer with the guilty, incur a great share of odium. In this place an industrial school was established, which would be of incalculable benefit to the Indians. Here the young Indian boys were taught agriculture, while the girls were instructed into all the mysteries of domestic matters and housekeeping, according to the best models of New-England farm-houses. From personal observation he could say that these boys were industrious, obedient and intelligent, and he had no doubt would do great good among the other members of their tribes, when they had finished their apprenticeship. The speaker then went on to describe the affectionate welcome extended to him and his friends by the Chiefs of these friendly Indians, and alluded in passing to the Pawnees and Winnebagoes, who are soon to be tried for murder in Omaha. He expressed his opinion that only one of these Indians was guilty, but that all the others were innocent. At least the Friends were determined that they should have a fair trial and the assistance of the ablest counsel in the State. The speaker related many incidents showing the intelligence and docility of the Indians, among whom he had traveled, and concluded by declaring that he had never spent a more pleasant vacation than while thus wandering among the wilds of the Far West, beholding on every side the beauties of nature and the admirable workings of PENN's doctrine of peace.

Mr. AARON POWELL then arose and made a few remarks, insisting on the necessity of Friends in the Eastern States co-operating with their brethren who are laboring zealously in behalf of the Indians. This they must do by supporting the President in the Indian policy which he has inaugurated, and by demanding of Congress large appropriations for the relief of the starving Indians. It was rumored, he said, that some scheming politicians who had already grown fat on the plunder of the Indians, were again maturing plans to induce Congress to raise obstacles in the way of the President's humane designs in behalf of the Indians, and all those in favor of peace and humanity should raise their voices and protest aloud against this iniquitous intrigue. [Mr. POWELL then proceeded to read a series of resolutions, embodying the ideas contained in the speech, but Mr. FRANKLIN HAINES represented that any such action would interfere with and embarrass the Indian Committee. The meeting accordingly adjourned without adopting these resolutions.]

FACTS AND THEORIES.

Meeting of the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute—Traction Engines—A Novel Lightning Conductor.

The Polytechnic branch of the American Institute met at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute at 7½ o'clock last evening. After the reading of the usual papers and some desultory discussion, a paper was read on traction engines by Mr. B. K. FISHER. Mr. FISHER commenced by referring at length to the construction of several of the road locomotives in use in England, and instanced more particularly those manufactured by AVELING & PORTER and THOMPSON. The peculiarity of the Thompson patent was more especially the use of india-rubber tires on the wheels of the engine. The rubber tires protected as they are by a band of steel-plates, were claimed, he said, to increase the traction power of the engine, and at the same time prevent the destruction of the roads along which it traveled. He quoted a notice from "Engineering," with reference to the rubber tires, wherein it appeared that, at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, at Oxford, in July last, a trial of this engine took place, which resulted in the breaking of the rubber band, which, it was thought, might have been prevented under other circumstances. The speaker alluded to two of AVELING & PORTER's engines, now in use in Central and Prospect Parks, not exactly as traction engines, but as embodying their peculiar features, and more particularly the means of propulsion employed. Authorities were quoted for and against single and double cylinder engines, but Mr. FISHER inclined to the belief that double cylinders, all things considered, were more advantageous. Mr. FISHER's own idea of a traction engine was that it should be so constructed as to answer the double purpose of a road locomotive and a road roller, experience having shown that the continuous use of traction engines over the same roadway tended to destroy the road, which Mr. FISHER sought to repair by the proposed broad wheel or roller of his traction engine.

A Mr. BURNS exhibited a new lightning conductor, the principles of which, as explained by the inventor, placed at defiance all the acknowledged laws of electricity, and instituted a theory so utterly at variance with that of Dr. FRANKLIN that it was proposed that the invention should at the earliest possible moment be demonstrated by the inventor and the result reported at the next meeting of the Society.

The model consisted simply of two brass rods formed somewhat in the shape of the letter U, and was intended to be placed on house-tops, without connection with the earth, at stated distances, the theory being that one point of the U being struck by positive electricity, the same would be discharged in the atmosphere without the possibility of injuring the building that this new lightning-rod sought to protect.

After warm discussion upon the subject, the meeting adjourned.

The Seventy-Ninth Veterans—Forthcoming Anniversary Reunion.

A preparatory meeting of the veterans of the Seventy-ninth Regiment was held, last night, at Milliman's Hall, West Twenty-sixth-street, to make arrangements for the annual reunion. Brig.-Gen. DAVID MORRISON presided. There were warm greetings between these war-worn soldiers of the Republic, some of whom carried the marks of wounds received in battle. J. S. DINGWALL, Secretary, read a report from a Committee appointed at a former meeting, stating that they had secured the Caledonia Club-rooms for their supper, which it was intended to have on the 29th of this month, the anniversary of the battle of Fort Centre. Tickets for members will cost $1 each, and 150 tickets for outsiders $2 each. Two men from each company are to be appointed to invite former members of the regiment. It was expected that all the former officers would attend. The Secretary asked directions as to the liquors, if any, to be provided, whereupon Col. JOHN MOORE, Treasurer, distinctly gave it to be understood that he approved of whisky on the table, to remind them of old times, and make them all more sociable. The Secretary asked whether it would not be advisable to lay in a stock of wine for the invited guests, to which an ex-full private strongly objected, on the ground that "one man is as good as another," and if the veterans drank whisky why not the guests? The liquor question was finally decided by leaving it to the option of each man to call for any drink he fancied, the quantity to be regulated by the Committee, and wine to be provided for the guests. The supper is expected to be a very pleasant and successful affair.

The St. Andrew's Society—Election of Officers.

The St. Andrew's Society held a meeting, preparatory to their annual meeting and festival on the 30th inst., at DELMONICO's, Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, last evening. The following officers were elected:

President, ROBERT GORDON; First Vice-President, James Moir; Second Vice-President, Walter Watson; Managers, James Brand, J. S. Kennedy, Bryce Gray, Arch'd McKinlay, Allan Campbell, Isaac Buchanan; Treasurer, J. M. Morrison; Secretary, Chas. Henderson; Assistant Secretary, J. Duff Wallace; Chaplains, Rev. J. N. McLeod, D. D., Rev. J. K. Campbell; Physician, Dr. R. K. Colville.

The following committees were appointed: Standing Committee—Adam Norrie, William Paton, Robert Dunwiddie, John Roberton and J. D. Wood; Committee on Accounts—Alexander Rhind, John Paton, R. McCartie, John Hadden and Gordon Norrie; Committee on Installation—Alexander Knox and William Kevan. Sixteen names were reported for membership, and given to the Committee on Membership for consideration. The managers were constituted a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the national festival.

In view of the fact that some years ago the records of the Society were destroyed by fire, Mr. NORRIE proposed a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Assistant Secretary to make a duplicate copy of the minutes of the Society, to be kept in the possession of the President.

Medico-Legal Society—Addresses of Dr. J. F. Miller, Dr. Stephen Rogers and Others.

A meeting of the Medico-Legal Society was held last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. Those in attendance were almost exclusively medical and legal gentlemen and included but two ladies. Dr. J. F. MILLER, the retiring President of the Society, delivered his valedictory address, in which he reviewed the great progress made by the Society since its inauguration. It has only just closed the third year of its existence, and first consisted of only five or six members. It now numbers 150, and the number is steadily increasing. He reviewed the objects to be attained by the organization, and the necessity that exists for it; the importance of forming correct opinions and developing correct theories in relation to questions of medical jurisprudence that so often seriously affect the rights, the property, and even the liberties of the citizen—such as insanity in testamentary cases, life insurance litigation, and various other subjects that came before the Courts. He referred to the conflicting theories entertained in the disease of insanity, as shown by proceedings in important cases—some holding that it is solely a disease of the mind, others of the mind and body. Some affirm that it may be partial; others, as Lord BROUGHAM, in the celebrated Waring case, contending that the mind is one and indivisible, and that there can be no such thing as partial insanity. To bring the light of science to bear on these points and unravel the web of contradictions in which they are involved, it will be admitted is most important to society, and of especial interest to the legal and medical professions, and such, said the speaker, is the mission of this association.

Dr. STEPHEN ROGERS, the new President of the Society, followed in a very interesting address. He alluded to the necessity of both lawyers and doctors being thoroughly versed in the science of those diseases that so often form the subject of judicial inquiry. He said much of the apparent disagreements of doctors who give evidence in legal cases is owing to the awkward and often senseless questions that are propounded them by the lawyers, and he argued that were the latter conversant with even the first rudiments of medical knowledge they would not ask such puzzling and absurd questions. They therefore require just such information as this Society is intended to impart.

A paper was then read by Dr. T. C. FINNELL, after which the meeting adjourned.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A large audience gathered in the Cooper Institute, last night, to hear JOHN B. GOUGH's lecture on "Eloquence and Orators." The lecture was delivered for the benefit of the Morning Star Sunday-school, and was preceded by singing, prayer by Rev. Dr. CAMERON, and a brief introductory speech by HORACE GREELEY, who presided. At the close of the lecture, during the delivery of which the audience manifested their pleasure by almost incessant peals of laughter, there was some more singing by the children of the school.

The Officers' Association of the First South Carolina Volunteers dined, last evening, at the Astor House. No formal speeches were made nor toasts given. No invited guests were present, save the wives of several of the officers. No wine nor liquor of any kind graced the festive board, an innovation to be attributed no doubt to the presence of the ladies.

Mr. THOMAS COMAN, President of the Board of Alderman, was seized with a fit of apoplexy on Wednesday last, brought on by his exertions during the election of the preceding day. His life was in great danger for many hours, but yesterday he was reported to be much better.

The inquest in the case of MARY GEARY, who died, as is alleged, from malpractice at the hands of Dr. WALTER POWERS, alias Evans, was not held yesterday for various reasons, the principal one being the absence of witnesses and jurors. The prisoner is to be released by Coroner FLYNN, on bail, until to-morrow morning, when the investigation will be held. It is understood that the physicians having cognizance of the case are of the opinion that Miss GEARY died from natural causes. The infant of ANN O'NEIL, another of POWERS' patients, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

LOUIS AGUERO, an alleged notorious dealer in smuggled cigars, was arrested by Deputy Marshal CROWLEY, yesterday, on a charge of selling unstamped cigars at his store, No. 132 Bleecker-street. The accused recently appeared as complainant against WM. C. BRANDON, a Broadway merchant, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charging the latter person with having made a fraudulent purchase of cigars. AGUERO made a lengthy statement about BRANDON at the time, which is claimed to be untrue. AGUERO was held for examination by Commissioner SHIELDS.

The Independent Association had a soirée at Masonic Hall, last night. Mr. MAX S. ROSENWEIG is President of the Association. Mr. SIMON M. EHRLICH was Chairman of the Floor Committee, and had as his aids M. B. RINDSKOPF and LEVI J. ZEIME. ISAAC S. SCHLOSS acted as floor manager. WM. ROTHSCHILD, JOSEPH HANAUER and S. ROSSMAN acted as Reception Committee. The music was furnished by SILVERBERG, and the dancing by the young ladies and gentlemen was kept up briskly until midnight.

A Committee of French and American ladies and gentlemen is being formed in this City, for the purpose of getting up a ball, to take place in December next, the proceeds of which will be applied to the relief of the victims of the war in France.

An unknown woman was run over by a truck, yesterday, at the corner of Greenwich and Sixth avenues, and had her skull fractured. Death occurred soon after her admission to Bellevue Hospital, and the remains were placed in the Morgue for identification and inquest.

It is understood that Marshal SHARPE will again take the census of this City by order of the President, and thus disprove the assertions of Mayor HALL and the Tammany politicians that the original enumeration was not thoroughly conducted.

DANIEL WARREN was arrested yesterday as he was endeavoring to escape with a half chest of tea, value $37, which he had stolen from the sidewalk in front of ARCHIBALD HENDERSON's store, No. 81 Water-street. When arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, the accused was remanded for trial.

A fire occurred, yesterday morning, in LINDEMAN's piano factory, Nos. 171 and 173 Mercer-street, doing a damage of $700 to stock, and $200 to the building, which is owned by A. T. STEWART. The loss on the stock is fully covered by insurance.

HENRY GALLAGHER, of No. 425 East Fifteenth-street, yesterday fell from the Union Depot, corner Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, where he was at work, and was so severely injured that he was removed to Bellevue Hospital. HUGH ROONEY also fell from the same building, but escaped with slight injuries.

WM. MURTHA, aged four years, residing at the corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Third-avenue, was run over yesterday by a truck loaded with stone, and had a leg fractured. The driver was arrested, but subsequently discharged as he was not to blame.

An unknown man, while waiting for passage on the steam-boat *Arrowsmith*, yesterday, at Pier No. 24 East River, was seized with a fit and died. He was dressed in a blue pea-jacket, yellow vest, and dark striped pants. The body was removed to the Morgue for identification.

JAMES H. NELSON was held to answer, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, for breaking into the premises of ANNA SOMMERVILLE, No. 230 West Twenty-eighth-street, and stealing a quantity of female apparel worth $100.

CHARLES TRIPP gave testimony before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, tending to show that FRANCIS MULBORN, now under arrest, induced him to attempt to become a surety for R. B. CALDWELL, the drawback conspirator, in a fraudulent manner.

CORTLAND GRIDLEY, aged thirty-five, attempted suicide last night, at No. 781 Washington-street, by swallowing laudanum, while suffering from the effects of intemperance. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Engineers' Protective Society held a meeting at No. 193 Bowery, last evening, and made preparations for the holding of their annual ball at Apollo Hall, on the 30th inst. The Society is in a most healthy condition.

GEORGE MILLER, of No. 265 Avenue A, was struck by a Third-avenue car as he was getting off another one, yesterday, and sustained severe injury. He was taken to the Bellevue Hospital.

A slight fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the woods surrounding JAMES GORDEN BENNETT's residence on Washington Heights, caused by a spark from a locomotive.

JOHN J. BROWN, of No. 31 Madison-street, aged twenty years, died in the Charity Hospital, yesterday, of tetanus, caused by a splinter being run into his foot two or three weeks ago.

BROOKLYN.

The case of Mr. JOSEPH WINTERS against ROBERT FUREY, Street Commissioner, was disposed of by Justice WALSH, yesterday morning, by sentencing Mr. FUREY to pay $10 or imprisonment for twenty-five days. He paid the fine. The complaint charged the defendant with spitting in the plaintiff's face and otherwise abusing him personally.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon fire broke out in the liquor store of SETH IRISH, at the corner of Classon and Fulton avenues, and before being extinguished damaged the building to the extent of $1,000, and the stock to an almost equal amount. The building was insured in the Long Island Company for $2,000. The tenants on the two upper floors sustained slight losses on their furniture, which were not covered by insurance.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was appointed by the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, keeper of the County Penitentiary. The salary attached to the office is $5,000 per annum.

Shortly after noon yesterday, CHARLES BRUNER, residing at No. 338 DeKalb-avenue, was severely injured in Willoughby-street by the jail fence, which fell upon him as he passed along.

A kerosene lamp exploded last night in the house of Mrs. SKENE, No. 9 Union street, and started a fire in the apartment, which damaged the furniture to the extent of $150.

MARY MEANEY, aged three years, fell from the third-story window of her residence, No. 362 Atlantic-street, last night, and was killed almost instantly.

STATEN ISLAND.

A son of Mr. EDRIBIE, aged ten years, living at Fort Hill, Tompkinsville, was killed yesterday by falling from a piazza nine feet high, and striking on the railings below. The poor lad remained unconscious from the time of the fall up to the moment of his death.

The Castleton Iron Company, whose works were located at Four Corners, has ceased to exist, and all the property and ore has been sold at auction under a chattel mortgage. Mr. P. MURRAY, of Bergen Point, N. J., was the purchaser for $2,550.

An association of respectable young men, residents of the North Shore, who call their organization after Col. FRANK MCELROY, of New-York City, a resident of the island, gave a very pleasant entertainment and reception yesterday afternoon and evening at Elm Park. The Colonel was on hand, and the proceedings were of the most agreeable and orderly character.

Rev. BENJAMIN PADDOCK, of Grace Church, Brooklyn, will preach on Sunday next in St. Paul's Memorial Church, New-Brighton.

CHARLES SQUIRES, Esq., has been appointed Vice-President of the Board of Directors of the Richmond County Gas works.

LONG ISLAND.

On Tuesday, a lad named JOHN SOPER, a resident of Shelter Island, while firing off a gun, was badly wounded by the bursting of it. One of his hands was so badly shattered that it was found necessary to amputate it. There was also a slight fracture of the skull.

On Wednesday morning, a person starting early from Sag Harbor for Shelter Island, passing the rear of WM. HALSEY's store, discovered that burglars had made entrance. An alarm was immediately given, when three men rushed from the store, but could not be overtaken. It was found that they were at work on the safe, and if they had not been discovered, would have gained an entrance to it, in which case a large amount of money would have been stolen.

The Fall meeting of the Long Island Bible Society will be held at Hempstead on Tuesday, the 15th of November next. There will be meetings for business at 2½ o'clock, and for addresses at 7½ P. M. It is the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Society.

AUSTIN DOWNS, a prominent Republican of River Head, was knocked down yesterday by HARRISON VAIL, a prominent Democrat of the same place. VAIL was arrested and held to bail.

J. HENRY PERKINS, the Republican candidate for Sheriff of Suffolk County, received the largest majority ever polled for a successful candidate for an office in the county.

The store of M. H. GREGORY, of Sag Harbor, was entered either on Sunday night or Monday morning, and goods stolen of the value of $150, including a chest of tea.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

PATRICK GILLEN, a resident of Morrisana, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Commissioner ANGEL, on a charge of having voted illegally at the election on Tuesday last. The accused was held for examination....WILLIAM QUIRK, of Morrisana, arrested for illegal voting on Tuesday, after an examination before Commissioner ANGEL, was committed to Ludlow-street Jail, New-York, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A Baptist Church and Sunday-school have been organized in White Plains.

NEW-JERSEY.

A number of the ladies of Jersey City are engaged in making preparations for one of the largest fairs ever held in the city. The proceeds of the fair it is proposed to give to the Hudson County Hospital, an institution which has been very useful heretofore, and the increase in the number of whose patients, mostly of the poorer sort and unable to pay for treatment received, has been so great as to demand some outside assistance. A meeting in the interest of this project was held yesterday afternoon, and the fair is to be held at an early day.

The subject of a new city charter is being agitated in Hoboken. Numbers of the citizens are dissatisfied with the working of the present charter. It was hoped that the cities surrounding Hoboken would consolidate, and in anticipation of that, no steps were taken to secure a new charter, which would have been demanded had consolidation been determined on. This plan has fallen through, however, and in the face of the result of the State election, the Common Council has determined to consider the advisability of bringing the matter before the Legislature. At an informal meeting, a committee of three was appointed to draft an outline for a charter, when the matter will be more fully discussed before a regular meeting of the Council, and some definite steps taken.

The case of ROBERT FLEMING, charged with having stolen $225 from J. W. WOOD, on Newark-avenue, Jersey City, in July last, was concluded yesterday in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions. The evidence, though not positive, was so strong that the jury returned a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats. FLEMING was remanded for sentence. WILLIAM THOMSON pleaded guilty to the charge of having burglariously entered the house of Mr. DE MALTE, at Hudson City. The balance of the session was occupied in the trial of cases of assault and battery.

The German Fair at Jersey City is very successful. Nearly every article for sale was disposed of on Wednesday night, so that it was necessary to have the stock replenished. Nothing has been purchased, and nothing is being sold on commission, so that the entire proceeds go into the funds. Even the music, which is furnished by a brass band, is given without charge. The entire German population are interested in its success, and $800 were taken in on Wednesday night.

About 7 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a 2½-story frame house at the corner of Wyckliffe and Hampden streets, Newark. The building is owned by FRED. MOCK, and is occupied as a grocery store on the first floor and the remainder is used as a dwelling for his family. The roof and upper stories were burned, and the loss by water was considerable. The entire loss is estimated at from $1,500 to $2,000.

A few members of the Committee of citizens appointed to select a site for a public park met in the Controller's office, in Jersey City, last evening. It was expected that the Common Council Committee would also be present, but in their absence the Committee adjourned. The reports which, it is stated, are prepared, favor the establishment of a park on the meadows between Grand and Montgomery streets.

A week ago the New-Jersey Democrats were canvassing the chances of Gov. RANDOLPH, Gen. RUNYON, Ex-Chancellor WILLIAMSON and others, for the United States Senatorship from New-Jersey. Now the Republican politicians are engaged in the same way with regard to Ex-Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, Secretary ROBESON, Senator CATTELL and Hon. COURTLANDT PARKER.

The house of Mr. CHAZOTTE, at the corner of Monticello and Bergen avenues, Bergen, was damaged to the extent of $1,500 by water on Wednesday night. A fire broke out in a closet, doing about $10 damage, when the firemen arrived and, despite opposition, deluged the house completely running everything which water could injure.

GEORGE TILLEY and a number of other lads were yesterday arrested at Jersey City for robbing the Erie Railway shops. Their pockets were filled with pencils, bolts, such as are used on car windows, and other things. These robberies are continually going on, these same boys having been before arrested on a similar charge.

Capt. FRANCIS KING, of Newark, has sued WILLIAM M. FORCE, Secretary of the New-Jersey Agricultural Society, for injuries received by KING's son, who was run over by a team driven by Mr. FORCE, some time ago. The Court has just given judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $60 damages.

The Baptist Church at Milburn was rededicated on the 9th inst., after having been thoroughly enlarged and improved. Rev. Dr. DOWLING, of Newark, who preached the first sermon in the church, also delivered the address at the rededication.

A fire was discovered in the State Prison at Trenton on Thursday evening, which burned out that portion of the prison devoted to cooking and laundry work. The fire was extinguished by the fire-operators connected with the prison. A few hundred dollars will cover the loss.

A fair and festival in aid of the French wounded will be held in Apollo Hall, Newark, commencing Nov. 30 and continuing one week. A promenade concert will open the entertainment. The dead artist, GLEW's, picture entitled "Donnybrook Fair," will be on exhibition at the Hall, and his family will receive the benefit of it.

Ex-Policeman JOHN REHEIS, of Newark, died at his home on Bank-street, Wednesday night, from wounds received in the war, from which he never fully recovered. He was forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and children.

JOHN HART, the counterfeiter of lager-beer stamps, who was convicted in the United States District Court at Trenton, last week, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

A little son of PATRICK O'NEIL, an ice man at Trenton, was yesterday run over by his father's ice-wagon, which was heavily loaded. The wheels passed over the child's head, completely scalping it, and its escape from instant death was remarkable.

AMOS PARKER, of Burlington, twenty-two years of age, died a few days ago from wounds received by the accidental discharge of his rifle while he was out gunning on Monday last.

The Fair for the benefit of the German wounded, now in progress at Dramatic Hall, in Newark, is so far a great pecuniary success. The tables are arranged with much taste.

Two hundred and seven naturalization certificates were issued by the Hudson County Supreme Court, Judge RANDOLPH, during its last session.

JOHN HART, living at No. 120 Ferry-street, Newark, was yesterday bailed. He is charged with having snatched $90 from the hands of the city messenger, running away with it.

Coroner BURNS, of Jersey City, yesterday held an inquest on the body of JOHN O'NEIL, who was killed on the Erie Railroad on Sunday. The deceased, while engaged in pushing a car, caught his foot in a frog, was thrown on the track and run over by the car. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Rev. THOMAS WICKES, D. D., died at the residence of his brother, Dr. WICKES, in Orange, yesterday. He was for several years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Marietta, Ohio.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Civil Service report of the state of the weather and wind yesterday morning at 8 A. M.:

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR THURSDAY, NOV. 10—8 A. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Change since midnight.	Thermometer.	Change in last 24 hours.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind. Miles per hour.	Pressure of wind. Pounds ℔ sq. ft.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately.)	State of the weather.
Augusta	30.58	.16	47	22	N. W.	4	.08	Gentle.	Clear.
Boston	29.91	.21	43	7	W.	5	.12		Clear.
Buffalo	29.68	.29	34	24	N. E.	..	..	......	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.88	.04	36	9	W.	..	..	Gentle.	Fair.
Chicago	29.20	.01	22	9	S.	7	.25	Gentle.	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.45	.07	34	6	N.	4	.08	Brisk.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.48	.22	30	7		10	.75	Brisk.	Fair.
Detroit	30.31	.07	32	12	N. W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Frir.
Duluth	29.45	.09	29	2	S.	..	..	......	Fair.
Lake City	30.12	..	58	7	N.	4	.08	......	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.27	.09	31	5	S. W.	10	.52	Brisk.	Fair.
Mobile	30.23	.04	60	19	N. E.	..	..	......	Fair.
Montgomery	30.15	.01	49	18	..	..	..	Calm.	Fair.
New-York	30.16	.19	44	13	N. W.	12	.75	Brisk.	Clear.
New-Orleans	30.24	.02	50	18	N. E.	15	1.25	Brisk.	Fair.
Nashville	30.45	.11	36	16	N.	4	.08	Gentle.	Fair.
Oswego	30.16	.35	38	15	N. W.	35	5.	High wind.	Clear.
Omaha	31.01	.45	40	15	S.	15	1.25	Brisk.	Clear.
Rochester	30.34	.36	22	28	N. W.	22	2.50	Very brisk.	Fair.
St. Louis	30.31	.01	35	4	S. E.	7	1.25	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.51	.22	23	2	S.	15	1.25	Brisk.	Clear.
Toledo	30.49	.18	29	9	W.	..	..	......	Clear.
Washington	30.30	.19	41	14	N. W.	9	.48	Brisk.	Clear.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—American Securities opened and closed quiet. Stocks opened and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is shown in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M
Consols for money	93¼@93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
Consols for account	93¼@93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862	89⅛	..	89⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	88⅛	..	88⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867	90⅛	..	90⅛
United States 10-40s	87⅛	..	87⅛
Illinois Central R. Shares	112⅛	..	112⅛
Erie Railroad Shares	19	..	19
At. & Gt. W. R. R. Shares	29	..	29

The official report of the Directors of the Bank of England shows that the amount of specie in vault has increased £117,000 since the last report.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened dull, tended downward and irregular at 1½ P. M., and closed firmer. Middling Upland opened and closed at 9d. Middling Orleans opened at 9¼d., and closed at 9⅛d.@9¼d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Pork, 106s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 72s. 6d. ℔ cwt. PRODUCE—Tallow, 42s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Fine Resin firmer. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5¾d.

LONDON, Nov. 10—4½ P. M.—TALLOW firmer. Refined PETROLEUM, 1s. 6½d.@1s. 7d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Nov. 10.—RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—209,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn. Railroad none. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11¼c.@12c. to New-York. FLOUR steady. WHEAT in fair demand and firm; sales, 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 15½; 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 15; 7,500 bushels Green Bay Club at $1 18. CORN—Sales, 7,800 bushels choice High Mixed Western at 77c.; market bare. OATS—None here. RYE held at about 84c. Other articles without change. CATTLE—Receipts continue light, 332 car-loads received, against 532 car-loads on the same day last week; a fire, which destroyed the transfer house of the Central Railroad this morning, interfered somewhat with the trade, but although the traffic was small, prices did not decline; sales, 191 Kentucky Steers, averaging from 1,320 lbs. to 1,466 lbs., at $7 25@$7 85; 98 heads Indiana, averaging from 1,128 lbs. to 1,368 lbs., at $6 25@$6 75; 40 Canada Steers at $4 50@$5; 850 Canada Oxen, averaging 1,452 lbs., at $5. SHEEP—Very little doing, and prices are ¼c. lower than at the close of last week. HOGS—More active, and the trade for the Fall about opening; Common to Extra selling at $6 70@$7 25; the market for the week is about closed.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—COTTON easier, but not quotably lower; Middling, 15¼c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 375 bales; Coastwise, 110 bales; total, 485 bales; exports—to the continent, 100 bales; coastwise, 300 bales; stock, 4,490 bales. FLOUR dull; Western lower; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 50; do. Family, $7@$8 25; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5 75; do Extra, $6@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$9 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 60@$6 25; do. Family, $6 50@$7 50. WHEAT dull; stock scarce; Maryland Amber, $1 65@$1 70; Good to Prime, $1 30@$1 60; Common to Fair, $1 10@$1 25; Ohio and Indiana, $1 23@$1 28. CORN, supply light; price maintained; White Southern Old, 73c.@78c.; New, 68c.@74c.; Yellow Old, 78c.@84c.; New, 80c.@83c. RYE quiet at 65c.@75c. OATS better at 47c.@49c. Mess PORK quiet at $26. BACON in fair demand; stock scarce; no Rib Sides and Clear Rib here, which would probably command 18¼c.@19c.; Shoulders, 15¼c. HAMS, 24c. LARD dull at 15¼c. WHISKY dull but firm at 88c., and some holders ask higher prices.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10—Evening.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR—Spring Extras quiet and firm. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 at 96¼c.@97c.; afternoon dull. CORN advancing and excited; No. 2 at 61¼c.; afternoon unchanged. OATS advancing and in fair demand; No. 2 at 39¼c. RYE firm; No. 2 at 68¼c. BARLEY advancing; No. 2 at 82c. WHISKY—82¼c. for Wood; 83c. for Iron. Mess PORK firmer at $24 for Old; $22 for New, cash; $19 75@$20, seller December; $19 75, seller January and February. LARD advanced ⅛c. Green MEATS advanced ⅛c.@¼c. Live HOGS active, in demand, and advanced, at $7 15@$7 80. Beef CATTLE dull at $3 75@$6 20. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 103,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 28,000 bushels Rye, 34,000 bushels Barley, 2,200 Hogs. FREIGHTS quiet; Wheat 8c., by sail, to Buffalo.

OSWEGO, Nov. 10.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,900 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring, $6 75 for Amber Winter, $7 25 for White, $8 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 25. CORN steady; sales 1,200 bushels at 80c. OATS firm; sales 4,500 bushels Western at 48c.@50c. BARLEY dull and unchanged; sales 17,000 bushels Up-lake Canada at 95c.@98c. Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $24@$26; Middling, $30@$33 ℔ ton as to quality. CORN-MEAL, $1 75 for bolted; $1 65 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. HIGHWINES, 86½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 9c., Barley 8c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50@$4 to Albany. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—18,700 bushels Wheat, 120,000 bushels Barley, 331,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—20,300 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Barley, 7,600 bushels Peas, 266,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—COTTON dull and drooping; Middling, 15c. FLOUR dull and drooping; Family, $5 50@$5 70. WHEAT firm and scarce with a fair demand; prices advanced; Red Winter, $1 16@$1 17. CORN firm with a fair demand at 50c. for New. RYE, holders firm, demand light; sales at 78c.@80c. OATS firm and scarce; No. 2, 38c.@40c. BARLEY dull and unchanged. Mess PORK quiet and weak; small sales of New at $23@$24. LARD quiet and weak; small sales of New at 12¾c. Bulk MEATS, only a limited demand; Shoulders, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c. Green Meats higher; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 10¼c. HAMS, 12¾c. HOGS in fair demand and advanced to $7@$7 25; receipts, 2,400 head; weather favorable. TOBACCO firm and scarce; season over; offerings very light; sales 39 hhds. at $5 50@$22 25. WHISKY quiet and unchanged. EXCHANGE par.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—COTTON quiet at 14½c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN firm at 62c. for mixed; 68c.@73c. for White. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY steady at 75c.@90c. RYE steady at 70c.@71c. WHISKY dull at 85c. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $25 50@$26. Bulk SHOULDERS, 10¾c.@11c.; Bulk Sides and Clear Rib, 15c.; Clear Sides, 16c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.@14¼c. LARD dull at 14c.@14¼c. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS buoyant; sales at $6 50@$7. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 10.—TOBACCO active; sales 34 hhds. at $4 25@$9 10 for Common Trade to Common Lugs; $6 20@$13 for fair to good Lugs and low to medium Leaf. BAGGING, 27¼c.@29¼c. COTTON dull; Middling, 14¼c. FLOUR dull; Extra Family at $5 50. PROVISIONS—Sales exclusively of green Meats from block; sales, 75,000 lbs. Shoulders at 7c.; 110,000 lbs. Clear Ribs and Sides at 11c. LARD, in tierces, 15c. Live HOGS firm and scarce; sales at $6 75@$7 25. GRAIN—Nothing doing. WHISKY dull at 84c.@85c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—PROVISIONS declining for all kinds. COTTON quiet; Middling Upland 16¼c.; do. Orleans, 17c. PETROLEUM—Quotations are nominal; Crude, 15¼c.; Refined, 22¼c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 50; Extras, $5@$5 25. WHEAT dull; Indiana Red, $1 38@$1 39. CORN firm; Old Yellow, 90c.@91c.; Mixed Western, 83c.@87c. OATS steady at 53c.@55c. WHISKY dull at 89c. in iron.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—BEEVES dull and lower; first quality, $5 12½@$6 25; Medium, $4@$5 12½; inferior and ordinary, $3 50@$4; receipts, 3,130 head; sales, 2,568 head. SWINE decidedly lower; receipts large and demand moderate at $8 75@$9 50; receipts, 8,273 head. SHEEP lower, with a heavy supply and a light demand at $4@$5 25, with a downward tendency; receipts, 5,446 head.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 10.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 01½; No. 2 Milwaukee, 93¾c. OATS advancing; No. 2, 39c.@40c. CORN advancing; No. 2 Mixed, 60c. RYE, No. 1, 68c. BARLEY nominal. Live HOGS firm and scarce at $8@$8 50. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour; 92,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour; 122,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. RYE dull and nominal. CORN dull. BARLEY dull and drooping; sales 2 car-loads of No. 1 Canada West on private terms. OATS steady, with a fair demand; sales 4 car-loads Toledo at 56c. for No. 2 and 57c. for No. 1; 500 bushels Extra State at 58c.

NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 10.—OATS dull and lower; 48c.@51c. SUGAR—Prime, 11½c. MOLASSES—Prime, 68c.@70c. WHISKY firmer; Western Rectified, 95c.@$1 05. Others unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 120¼@120½; New-York Sight, par @½ discount. GOLD, 110¼.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 10.—COTTON dull at 14½c.; receipts, 2,881 bales; exports, 4,208 bales. FLOUR quiet. CORN, 80c. OATS, 49c.@50c. LARD, 16¾c.@17¼c. PORK, $27. BACON—Shoulders, 15¼c.; Sides, none in the market. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12c.; Sides, 17¼c.

TOLEDO, Nov. 10.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN steady with a moderate demand; No. 2, 64c.; new low Mixed, 58c.; no grade, 55c. OATS firm with a fair demand; No. 1, 45c.; No. 2, 43¼c. FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—COTTON active at full prices; Middling, 15¼c.@15¾c.; sales, 6,100 bales; net receipts, 7,893 bales; coastwise, 716 bales; total, 8,608 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,011 bales; stock, 97,331 bales.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 10.—WHEAT heavy; No. 1 Red, $1 19. CORN and OATS dull and nominally unchanged. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, $3 90; Refined, 20c.@20¼c. for car-load lots.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 10.—Spirits of TURPENTINE active at 43c.; sales, 1,250 gallons. RESIN dull; Strained, $1 50. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR firmer at $1 75. COTTON quiet at 14¼c.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 10.—COTTON firm; offerings light; Middling, 15c.; sales, 1,900 bales; net receipts, 4,313 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,898 bales; coastwise, 15 bales; stock, 77,334 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 10.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; sales, 1,300 bales; net receipts, 1,389 bales; exports, coastwise, 640 bales; stock, 39,703 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 10.—COTTON steady; Middling, 15c.; sales, 500 bales; net receipts, 3,080 bales; exports, coastwise, 794 bales; stock, 29,528 bales.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—COTTON dull; Middling, 16¼c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 204 bales; coastwise, 291 bales; total, 495 bales; stock, 3,500 bales.

NORFOLK, Nov. 10.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 14¾c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 1,470 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,409 bales; stock, 2,834 bales.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 10.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm: Extra, $1 36@$1 37; No. 1, $1 22. CORN, OATS and BARLEY quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 10.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14¾c.; sales, 148 bales; net receipts, 711 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,483 bales; stock, 2,870 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 10.—COTTON firmer; good Ordinary, 13c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 1,017 bales; exports, coastwise, 368 bales; stock, 15,222 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 10.—COTTON—Market very active and firmer; sales, 1,120 bales; receipts, 1,518 bales, Middling, 14¼c.

[Advertisement.]

A BUSY WEEK.—There has been an unusual and largely-increased demand for KNOX's splendid hats since Tuesday, consequent upon the settlement of election wagers, and a good many now appear on the promenade in all the lustre of new head-gear. But KNOX is equal to the occasion, and all who call at his store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, will be promptly attended to.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Europa..........Nov. 12..New-York....Glasgow.
Deutschland.........Nov. 12..New-York....Bremen.
Lafayette..........Nov. 12..New-York....Havre.
Queen..........Nov. 12..New-York....Liverpool.
City of Paris..........Nov. 12..New-York....Liverpool.
Pennsylvania..........Nov. 12..New-York....Liverpool.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WARNING.

All letters for Europe should be marked "via England."

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, at 5½ A. M. No supplementary mail.—For France, via Brest, by the *Lafayette*, at 5½ A. M. No supplementary mail.—For German States, via Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, at 12 M. No supplementary mail.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way..........5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central..........5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners..........7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven..........5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport..........3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way..........5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail..........6 P. M.
South, Through..........7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way..........5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver..........7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c..........5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 10—*In steam-ship The Queen, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wood, A. Zeiner, H. Bewley, Mrs. Eliza Balsdon, Mrs. Eliza Bowman, Miss E. Jordan, H. Gibb, Mrs. M. Collins, Master E. Hindley, Rev. E. Laws, Mrs. W. Brotherhood and family, Miss S. Hussey, Mrs. Warren and child, Miss Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. G. Clements and family, T. Bendely, John Clarke, T. F. Tucker, A. Roberts, John Cope, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Nash, A. Dyke, W. S. Vooches, E. Blackburn and infant, James Brereton, Mrs. S. Moriarty and child, J. A. Luther, Alexander Percy, Miss H. O'Keefe.

Nov. 10—*In steam-ship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Cook and family, Mr. Mayfield, Mr. Williams, Mr. Sparrow, Mr. Whitney and family, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Craig and wife, Mr. Damieson and wife, Dr. Stephens and family, Mr. Girard, Mr. and Mrs. Capen, Miss Smith, Mr. Denis and wife, Mr. Keller.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—Rudolph Munder, Manl. Contellar, E. T. Mellinger, J. R. Simon, P. M. Horich, G. Salvville, J. A. Cole, R. Behling, P. B. Lalanc and wife, Mrs. M. L. W. Gonzales, J. W. Gonzales, T. Blagden, Mrs. M. R. De Pura, Mrs. A. Agramonte, Jas. C. Agramonte and 3 children, G. A. Belcher, S. C. Calanas, L. Canvejal, J. Campis, Miss Ella Hazes, Miss Minnie Summers.

In steam-ship Magnolia, from Savannah.—J. K. Van Sickle, James H. Simmons, Mrs. Mary Reynolds, C. Davis, John C. Wilcox, Miss L. Thomson, H. T. Moore, A. W. Turner, J. T. Platt, G. C. Allen, Robt. Wheaton, W. A. Kirtland, 2d mate steamer Varuna, G. Watson, W. Wallace, J. Burnes, T. Gilman, and 4 seamen from steamer Varuna, lost Oct. 20, off the Florida coast.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6:42 | Sun sets......4:46 | Moon rises..7:14
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:18 | Gov. Island..10:07 | Hell Gate..11:29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 10.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Columbia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; South Carolina, Becket, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; H. Livingston, Cheeseman Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; George B. Upton, Roberts, Petersburg, &c., James Hand; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Batavia, (Br.,) Billings, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Allemannia, (N. G.,) Barends, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Missouri, Edwards, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; San Francisco, Higgins, Hamilton, Bermuda, W. H. Webb; Fannie Fenton, Philadelphia; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia; W. P. Clyde, Sherwood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Antilles, (Br.,) Anderson, Glasgow, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Rajah, of Sarawak, (Br.,) Norton, Queenstown, &c., George F. Bulley; Evening Star, Chick, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Surf, Thompson, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jova; Susan E. Voorhees, Fulford, Trieste, Benjamin J. Wenberg; Sea Bird, Card, Pernambuco, Penniston & Co.; Bere, (Swe.,) Pahtson, Rodosto and Constantinople, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Schrs. V. J. Wallace, Allen, Jacmel, S. C. Loud & Co.; M. R. Sampson, Gardiner, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Guiding Star, (Br.,) Merriam, Cornwallis, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Ariadne, Pennington, Galveston Oct. 28, via Key West Nov. 4, with cotton, hides and tallow to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Oct. 9, off Absecum, saw bark James E. Ward, from Pensacola, for New-York.

Steam-ship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Lawson, London Oct. 13 via Liverpool 21st, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced very heavy weather as far as the Banks; from thence light winds.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Annie Fish, Yates, Liverpool 46 ds., with mdse. to Yates & Porterfield. Oct. 16, had a hurricane from S. W. to N. and N. N. W., during which sprung mainyard, split sails, &c.; since had strong westerly gales, and been 21 ds. W. of the Banks. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Bark James E. Ward, Park, Pensacola Oct. 19, with lumber to the Pensacola Lumber Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Bark Evelyn, (of Gibraltar,) Kolin, Milk River, Jam., 25 ds., with logwood to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to Jos. C. Witham. Has had N. E. gales the entire passage, during which split sails; lost no vessels.

Bark Annie Wright, Neal, New-Haven, in ballast to master.

Brig J. P. Sherwood, (Br., new, 399 tons,) Taylor, Dorchester, N. B., 20 ds. via Portland, with building stone to J. P. Sherwood—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Sons. Has had variable weather the entire passage.

Brig Irene, Ingersoll, Harvey, N. B., 20 ds., with spiling to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Brig Henry Trowbridge, Beverly, Pensacola 19 ds., with lumber to Pensacola Lumber Co.—vessel to Amos Babcock. Has had N. E. gales the entire passage.

Brig Queen of the South, Burns, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to J. H. Winchester. Has had moderate weather.

Brig Maurice, (of Bangor,) Carlson, Alexandria 11 ds., with coal to B. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Whitaker, Cotton, Sand River, N. S., 9 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Tripoli, (Br.,) Sowerby, Liverpool Oct. 20 and Queenstown 21st, via Boston, Nov. 9, with mdse. to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Schr. Juliet, Hartford, Bangor, via Provincetown, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Sandy Hook, Rogers, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber for Hartford, Conn.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Merritt, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores and cotton to W. K. Hinman.

Schr. Native, Mead, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. James English, Barker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Twible, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. E. Hearn, Monell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Walters, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. D. Davidson, Smith, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Nath. Holmes, Northrup, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Horizon, Van Name, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Margaretta, Neal, Elizabethport, for Glen Cove.

Schr. Abby Ingalls, Ingalls, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth, N. H.

Schr. George & Edgar, Smith, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. C. Cooper, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Anna Martin, McIntyre, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. J. T. Morton, Johnson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Potter, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Gardner, Providence.

Schr. Davidson, Smith, Providence.

Schr. John Manlove, Garlick, Providence.

Schr. Eagle, Chase, Pawtucket.

Schr. Whistler, Hess, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Amelia, Dewey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Pearl, Goodkin, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Tillie E. Smith, Wareham.

Schr. Star, Crowell, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Oliver Hayward, Allen, Sag Harbor.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Providence.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ship Batavia, for Liverpool; Northern Light, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Wyanoke and Niagara, for Richmond; ship Sovereign of the Seas, for San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The steam-ship City of Cork, from Liverpool, arrived at this port today.

Arr. brig Omega, from Leghorn.

Sld. steam-ship Erie, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 9.—Passed out, ship Majestic and bark Industrie, for Bremen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—Arr. ships St. Lucie, from New-York; Sarah Bella and Enos Soule, from Liverpool; Mataura, from Troon, Scotland.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 9.—Arr. steamer Mary Sanford, New-York.

Cld. steamer Regulator, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship Morro Castle, Adams, from Havana, arrived at an early hour on the morning of the 10th, reports, Nov. 1, on the outward passage, 6 miles S. of Hillsboro Inlet, picked up in a boat James M. Sommers, a seaman from the bark Wm. Rathbone, before reported wrecked 10 miles N. of the inlet.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The steam-ship Italy, of the National line, from New-York for Liverpool, touched at Queenstown yesterday.

REMOVAL!

TIFFANY & CO.

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,

Union-square, New-York,

NOW OFFER A NEW STOCK OF

Fine Bronzes, Clocks,

Mantel Sets,

Paris Fancy Goods.

ENGLISH AND VIENNA LEATHER GOODS,

PROCURED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR NEW STORE.

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, &C.

ALSO, NEW STYLES OF

TABLE ARTICLES,

OF STERLING SILVER-WARE,

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY PIECES OF THEIR OWN MAKE, AND NOW FIRST EXHIBITED.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN

ON A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE.

THE INDIANAPOLIS BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY,

From Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., 205 miles in length, is completed and fully equipped with new and first-class Rolling Stock, and already EARNING NEARLY DOUBLE THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

The Company have leased the Peoria and Pekin Railroad on favorable terms, making the Western Terminus at Peoria, the second city in Illinois, where through connections are made to Omaha and the Pacific, saving over 65 miles travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road, Equipments and entire Property of the Company, and, BEING ON A COMPLETED ROAD WHICH PASSES THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF THE WEST, with so many valuable connecting trunk lines East and West, NO SECURITY CAN BE MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.

Over seven-eighths of the loan has been marketed during the construction of the line. The balance we offer at 92½ AND INTEREST, giving investors the full benefit of the advantages of the completion of the road.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For maps and full particulars, apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

GRAND OPENING AT

G. & S. HEYMAN'S

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

HEYMAN'S,

NOS. 388 AND 390 HUDSON-ST., CORNER HOUSTON-ST.

PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES, LIBRARY SUITES, ETAGERES, WARDROBES.

HEYMAN'S,

NO. 555 6TH-AV., CORNER 33D-ST.

PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES, LIBRARY SUITES, ETAGERES, WARDROBES.

HEYMAN'S.

Furniture departments are as complete as any in the City. Something entirely new, call and examine it. SCOTTVOORE'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE MIRROR. (To see ourselves as others see us.) No boudoir complete without it.

HEYMAN'S blankets in every line and quality, each pair marked in plain figures, at either of our stores.

HEYMAN'S horse blankets at lower prices than at the harness-stores and carriage repositories.

Eight different qualities of FEATHER BEDS on hand. Live geese feathers and all other grades. Sheldon's patent steam renovator is used in deodorizing, cleaning, and purifying all our feathers. We occupy six buildings devoted entirely to manufacture of furniture and bedding, do a strictly cash trade, and through the immense facilities we enjoy in buying heavily and manufacturing extensively, we are enabled to sell at a small profit, doing a large trade, satisfactorily alike to our customers and ourselves.

G. & S. HEYMAN.

Ware-rooms, 388 and 390 Hudson-st., corner Houston.
Ware-rooms, No. 555 6th-av., corner 33d-st.
Factories, Nos. 376, 378 and 380 Hudson-st.

HAINES BROS'. PIANOS

AT THEIR NEW MANUFACTORIES AND WAREROOMS.

BOTH CORNERS 21ST-ST. AND 2D-AV.

Parties desiring Pianos will find in our ware-rooms a handsome stock of First-class Pianos in every respect, and warranted to give satisfaction in every case, at prices far below any retail store. For a reliable article buy at the Factory and save 25 per cent.

HAINES BROS'.,

Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372 2d-av., corner 21st-st.

BIGOTRY.

Baptist book-sellers in New-York forbidden by prominent Baptist clergymen to sell J. Hyatt Smith's story entitled The Open Door. The book can be found at the Publisher's, J. E. PERKINS, 76 East 9th-st.

GOTHIC FURNACE,

For warming dwellings and churches; the best mode of heating in use. Send for Catalogue. Prices reduced. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av.

"RUSSIAN BRACE" SUSPENDERS.—"Fisk, Clark & Flagg" stamped on each pair.